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VOL. XXII NO. 80 BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

JINNAH'S FORMULA FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

DISSOLUTION OF ASSEMBLY

("Chronicle" Special)

"The Chronicle is now definitely in a position to state that the official announcement dissolving the Legislative Assembly in the autumn and ordering fresh election will be made in the course of this week or the next.

EIGHT PERSONS HACKED TO DEATH

Seven Villagers Arrested For Alleged Murder

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) April 4.

A "Murder Fact" between seven persons in pursuance of which they are alleged to have hacked to deatth in cold blood, an entire family of eight persons, five of whom were children of tender age was unfolded before the District Magistrate, Nanded (Nizam's Dominions), when Rajaram, son of a well-to-do agriculturist and six others were placed on trial on a charge of murder.

DISPUTE OVER LAND.

According to the prosecution Rajaram, the first accused, bore enmity towards his uncle Narayan Patel, a hereditary Patel of Kanlli village, Nanded District, in connection with certain lands in which he claimed a share. Balked of the claim by Narayan who was stated to have been instrumental in having Rajaram ejected from the village, the latter, it was alleged, entered into a conspiracy with the remaining accused, who nursed similar grievances against their own kith and kin and solemnly pledged themselves to help each other, to kill their "enemies".

HACKED TO PIECES.

Fully equipped with arms they appeared in Kandli village, where the first accused's uncle Narayan resided, Rajaram knocked at the door at midnight and called the aunt, who opened the door. Rajaram felled her with a blow of his sword. It was alleged that Rajaram and three other accomplices dragged out the body of the woman and hacked it mercilessly to pieces. However, Rajaram's uncle was awakened but he had scarcely stepped out of his room, when Rajaram and Sumbha pounced upon him and beat him to death with their swords.

MURDERED IN BED.

Thereafter they rushed into one of the rooms, where it was alleged accused Sumbha, finding three children, the oldest of whom was 4 years, killed them. At the same time the other accused rushed into the adjoining room, where the deceased's wife and her two daughters were sleeping and similarly murdered them.

Meanwhile, however, two servants of the house managed to get out of the house unnoticed and roused the villagers. But the accused effected their escape after firing at the villagers.

Prompt investigation by the police led to the arrest of all the accused.—A.P.

OUTLAWED LEADERS ESCAPE ABROAD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

VIENNA, April 4.

The prominent people outlawed by a decree to-day include former Premier Otto Bauer, Socialist leader, Julius Deutsch, Schutzbund leader Heinz, Railway trade union leader, Koenig and ex-editor Dr. Sturmtal.

All have already escaped abroad.

Award To Work For Specific Period

Automatic Acceptance Of Jt. Electorates Thereafter

LEADERS WELCOME PLAN

The suggestion made by the "Chronicle" on the eve of the Delhi Conference has taken effect. The presence of Mr. Jinnah was taken advantage of by the Congress leaders and the whole communal question was discussed in all its varied aspects. Our Correspondent wiring from Patna, says:

JINNAH'S FORMULA.

Mr. Jinnah appears to have offered a formula at Delhi that the Communal Award must be accepted for the present on the understanding that after a specified period to be agreed upon, joint electorates will be substituted for the separate electorates.

LEADERS' VIEW.

After mature consideration of the formula Dr. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, it is stated, seem inclined to the tentative conclusion that Hindus should not re-open the Communal Award question until the two communities come to some kind of a mutual agreement on the various principles underlying the Communal Award.

GANDHIJI MAY BLESS DELHI DECISION

PATNA, April 4.

Dr. Ansari, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Dr. B. C. Roy had over three hours interview with Mahatma Gandhi, lasting till 9/15 p. m. The conversations will be continued to-morrow morning at 8/30.

HEART TO HEART TALKS.

It is understood that they placed before Mahatma Gandhi the conclusions reached at the Delhi conference and had a heart to heart talk with him.

NO DECISION YET.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press", Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said: "We have not yet reached any decision. We are meeting Gandhiji again to-morrow morning at 8-30 to continue the thread of the discussion".

MAHATMA'S ATTITUDE.

It is stated that Gandhiji may give his blessing if not direct and active support to the Delhi decisions.

Dr. B. C. Roy left for Adra (Bihar and Orissa) by the Punjab Mail. He may return to Patna to-morrow to join the discussions, if necessary.—A.P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 4.

A cordial reception was accorded to the Congress Leaders' Deputation comprising of Dr. Ansari, Dr. Bidhan Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai which arrived in Patna this morning by the Sealdah Express. Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, a prominent Congressman, received the deputation at the railway station. Mahatma Gandhi is arriving this evening when the deputation will meet him.

BIHAR ATTITUDE.

Opinion here indicates that Bihar attitude towards the Delhi decisions will be one of friendliness.

The view held here is that, whatever differences there may be on the Delhi decisions, Bihar will not favour internecine warfare. Congress opinion here is that not only should there not be the resumption of the old controversy between no-changers and pro-changers, but that each should fight their way without treading on one another's corns.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

Meanwhile the Congress Leaders, constituting the Deputation, are discussing the Jinnah formula for a communal settlement.

Mr. Jinnah appears to have offered a formula at Delhi that the Communal Award must be accepted for the present on the understanding that after a specified period to be agreed upon, joint electorates will be substituted for the separate electorates.

It appears that Mr. Jinnah was unwilling, till sometime back, to give any assurance on behalf of his co-religionists for the rejection of the White Paper, even if the Congress agreed to the settlement.

AUSPICIOUS SIGN.

Since then, however, the Muslim League has actually passed a resolution expressing dissatisfaction at the White Paper and emphasising the need for pressing the National Demand to replace it. This is considered in Congress circles as an auspicious development in pursuit of which Mahatma Gandhi's services are being sought to be requisitioned by the deputationists.

LEADERS' VIEW.

The discussions which are understood to have taken place between Dr. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai both last night in the train and in Patna this forenoon may be described as follows:—

"Hindus should not re-open the Communal Award question until the two communities come to some kind of a mutual agreement on the various principles underlying the Communal Award."

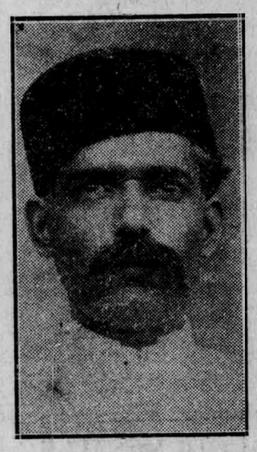
This ought to contribute to better communal relations. If communal harmony is achieved the Delhi Conference would have done something to place the Congress on its rocky foundations.

THE REASON WHY.

This idea is said to be dictated by another reason. In any event, without mutual agreement, one party which has obviously got "the lion's share" is unlikely to give up the advantages given by the third party—advantages which, in the very nature of things, the other party is not in a position to repudiate without bringing in a certain element of bad blood. Moreover, Government

(Continued on Page 7)

Welcome To Poets



To meet "Nakhodai Sakhun" Hazrat Nauh Nadvi and Sjt. Sukhdeoprasad Sinha "Bismil" Allahabadi, who attended the recent Bombay Session of the Bazm-e-Khayal, the Hindustani-speaking residents of the City and the Suburbs, will assemble (to-day) Thursday at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Marwari Hindi Pustakalaya, Kalbadevi Road. The above is a photo of "Bismil", whose poetical recitations were very much appreciated at the recent Moshaira.

On Wednesday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 2,09,245

TOWARDS BANKRUPTCY?

Reichsbank Shows Big Drop In Finances

BERLIN, April 4.

In view of the impending meeting of the German creditors, the latest statistics of the Reichsbank are most interesting. They reveal a loss last week of over 10 million marks the gold and foreign currency at present totalling 245,200,000 compared with 835 million last year. The Bank Note circulation increased from 381 millions to 3674 millions. The Bank note coverage at present is 6.7 per cent.

The depletion of the coffers is considered merely as a matter of time, unless drastic measures are taken to check the gold flow.—Reuter.

MAHATMA SHOCKED

Scene Of Monghyr And Jamalpur

JAMALPORE, April 4.

Addressing a huge public meeting this morning Mahatma Gandhi said he was greatly shocked to see the devastations in Monghyr and Jamalpore.

He said he had for several years now been a staunch non-co-operator so far as political and constitutional questions affecting the country were concerned but in Bihar he had assumed the role of a staunch co-operator so far as the work of relief was concerned.

Continuing Mahatmaji said that the problem of water supply struck him as the most urgent wherever he had gone and thought that it should be tackled before other items were taken up.—United Press.

Railways' Lead In Bombay's Prosperity Drive

PLANS TO REGAIN CITY'S LOST TRADE

Monthly Meetings To Promote Better Understanding With Mercantile Groups

BOMBAY, April 4.

That Bombay is determined to push on with her prosperity drive by galvanising all the interests concerned into a sustained effort to regain Bombay's lost trade, is shown by an important step that the G.I.P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways have just taken.

RAILWAYS AND TRADE.

With a view to extracting the maximum advantage from the recent abolition of town duty and the reduction in railway freights and port charges, and in order to establish closer contact between the Railways and the trade interests in Bombay, arrangements have been made whereby the G.I.P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways will periodically meet representatives of the various trades and merchants in Bombay to discuss matters of mutual interest.

PROFITS FOR ALL!

It is believed that considerable advantage is likely to accrue to all concerned from such meetings and this belief is supported by the fact that practically every important Trades Association in Bombay is represented on the Committee.

5 GROUPS OF MERCHANTS.

In order to facilitate the business of these meetings the various Associations have been divided into five groups of merchants whose trade interests are closely allied, and each of these groups will, in turn, at a meeting to be held once a month, discuss with the representatives of the two Railways jointly, transport matters of mutual concern.

CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

The first meeting of this kind, it is understood, is to be held in the Offices of the G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, on Thursday, April 5, under the chairmanship of Mr. M. W. Brayshay, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. A. E. Tylden-Pattenson, Agent of the G. I. F. Railway, also being present.

At this meeting, Group No. 1 representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Memon Chamber of Commerce, the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, the Deccan Merchants' Association, the Bombay Shroffs' Association, the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Limited, and the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association will meet the representatives of the two Railways.

FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

It is understood that the Railways themselves are responsible for the setting up of this new organisation to bring merchants in Bombay and themselves into closer touch with each other, and it is believed that a great deal of good will result—if for no other reason than that a frank discussion of each other's problems must lead to a better understanding between the Railways and the mercantile community.—A.P.

Pt. MALAVIYA AND MR. JINNAH

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Mr. Jinnah leaves to-morrow morning by the G.I.P. Mail for Bombay. It is understood that he will have a talk with Pundit Malaviya to-night.

Pundit Malaviya is expected to stay here till the return of Dr. Ansari from Patna, after the latter's conversation with Gandhiji. From Delhi, Pundit Malaviya will proceed to Hardwar before going to Rawalpindi to preside over the Sanatan Dharma Conference on the 22nd of April.—A.P.

M. L. As. TALK WITH MALAVIYAJI.

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Bhai Paramanand and Sardar Sant Singh, members of the Legislative Assembly had talks with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya this morning for 3 hours over the vital question of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

The "United Press" understands that Bhai Parmanand and Sant Singh did not agree to the proposal of Mr. Jinnah to exclude the question of Communal Award, from the scope of negotiation for effecting re-approachment. They have given terms to Malaviyaji, and if they are accepted by Mr. Jinnah, further negotiation will progress.

It is understood that Malaviya-Jinnah talks will continue to-day also.—United Press.

3 KILLED BY GAS POISONING?

"Very Hot Atmosphere" At Bottom Of Well

BENARES, April 4.

Three persons who entered a well here this afternoon, one after another, died as a result, it is stated, of gas poisoning.

It appears that the first man who went down the well to fix a pump, on reaching the bottom complained that he was feeling the atmosphere there very hot.

Another man went down immediately to rescue him, but both failed to come out.

A third man, a diver, who went down next met with a similar fate.

The police have so far been able to recover only ony body, which has been sent for 'post mortem' examination.—A.P.

INSULL REFUSED LEAVE TO APPEAL

ISTANBUL, April 3.

Insull is refused leave to appeal against the decision of the Third Penal Tribunal, on which the Cabinet's decision to extradite him was based.

According to the Public Prosecutor, the Tribunal's decision constituted a statement of fact, not a verdict; therefore no appeal allowable.—Reuter's Special.

FAMILY OF 24 SENT TO JAIL

Gang Carrying Big Trade In Illicit Drugs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CAIRO, April 4.

Twentyfour members of one family who are members of a notorious drug smuggling gang, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 18 months to five years.

Seven including the leader Mahmoud Hassen el Saivi received the maximum penalty of five years with a fine of a thousand Egyptian pounds. The gang carried on a big trade the illicit drugs from a mountain stronghold near Cairo ensuring secrecy by allowing only the members of the family to live there.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TRADE PARLEYS

No Arrangement Yet For General Conference

LONDON, April 4.

Contrary to the recent announcement no steps have hitherto been taken to arrange a general Anglo-Japanese conference. The talks at present are limited to the situation arising out of the breakdown of the recent textile negotiations.—Reuter.

THOSE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CANBERRA, April 4.

An official statement announces that the Commonwealth Cabinet opposed to another Imperial Economic Conference at present, considering that the groundwork of inter-dominion trade was done at Ottawa.

It is added, various extensions to the Ottawa agreements would most satisfactorily be effected through ordinary official channels.

STOP PRESS

FOR BIHAR RELIEF.

LONDON, April 4.

The Queen will attend the matinee organised by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the Indian Earthquake appeal at the Drury Lane Theatre on 1st June.

The programme has been arranged by Seymour Hicks.—Reuter.

MR. JOSHI'S TRIAL.

CAWNPORE, April 4.

Mr. Puranchandra Joshi, advocate, was placed to-day before Mr. R. F. Mudie, District Magistrate, on a charge of bringing into hatred and contempt, and exciting disaffection towards, the Government established by law in British India.

The prosecution, it was stated, was a sequel to two speeches delivered by the accused on March 3 and 8 in connection with the general strike.

A number of witnesses were examined to-day.—A.P.

INSULL FOR AMERICA?

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, April 4.

The United States authorities hope to be able to arrange for Insull to start back to America in an American vessel leaving Istanbul on April 10. Alternatively an American vessel departing on April 24 may be used.

Officials state that diplomatic legal ramifications require them to move with utmost caution to prevent the last minute technical loop-hole whereby Insull may escape.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—High-family Hindu young widow is wanted for re-marriage. Correspondence most confidential. Apply Shree Samartha Bureau, Bhavnagar. (2208).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted experienced Engineer or Overseer for building construction to work as superviser. Apply with testimonials and lowest pay Box No. 2203, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—A qualified Lino Operator in the grade of Rs. 70—110 for the "Indian Nation" Press, Patna. Apply stating speed, etc., with testimonials to the Managing Editor by the 10th April next. Preference will be given to the applicant possessing knowledge of Linotype Machines. (8195).

Wanted Suboverseer for Gujarat Rs. 40, Lady Doctors, M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S. for Gujarat-Rajputana. Salary 100/175. Apply Dalal Company, 369-71 Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane, Bombay (2209).

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted big capitalist for a sure very profitable business. Only genuine inquiries be made from P. N. Dar, Mandsour (Malwa). (2206)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted — Energetic Travelling Agents to sell our Famous Silk, Tasser Suitings, Shirtings, Saris, Chadders and Woollen Hosiery and Cloths etc. Pay Rs. 125 P.M. and Commission extra. Apply to the INDEPENDENT CO., LTD., Manufacturers, Ludhiana (Punjab). (2197).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

Internal Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days Internal Use turns Grey Hair into Black for Life. Besides it increases Eye-Sight, Brain Power, removes weakness. In fact it makes man a man. Price 40 doses Rs. 10. Indian Medical Works, DARBHANGA, No. 5. (2173)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Marathi and Gujarathi speaking ladies resident in the Bombay Presidency for a course of training in Nursing. The course which will be of 3 years is recognised by the B. P. N. A. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th April, 1934. The candidates selected will be required to work on the staff of the K. E. M. Hospital during the period of training and will have to put in six months' service at the hospital after passing the final examination if called upon to do so. The selected candidates will, in the first instance, work on trial, for a period of not less than four months during which they will receive Rs. 5 plus 10 uniform allowance p.m. (provided no uniform and dhobie are provided by the Municipality). Thereafter on passing a test examination, they will receive Rs. 15-5-25 plus 10 u.a., p.m. Free board and lodging will be provided.

Applications should be on a prescribed form to be obtained from the office of the undersigned. No person who has not passed the Marathi or the Gujarathi 5th Standard and English 4th Standard and is below the age of 18 or above 30 years need apply. Applications should be accompanied by copies of School Leaving Certificates, and references from respectable persons, one of whom at least must be a lady.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

Parel, Bombay (12),
3rd April, 1934. 8187

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

(1)	No.	554	of 1930	Re: Shridhar Shivram Gosavi.
(2)	No.	589	of 1930	„ Anil Cyril Rosario D'Souza.
(3)	No.	704	of 1930	„ Vasantrao Dadoba Mhatre.
(4)	No.	494	of 1931	„ Rajaram Baburao Apte.
(5)	No.	504	of 1930	„ Denis Salvadore Monteiro.
(6)	No.	727	of 1930	„ Ebrahim Sultanally Lokhandwalla.
(7)	No.	457	of 1928	„ Moreshwar Vinayak Javle.
(8)	No.	962	of 1928	„ N. Manekchand Kapurchand & Sons.
(9)	No.	699	of 1926	„ Nowroji Bezonji Kanga & Another traded as Kanga & Co. (a firm).
(10)	No.	443	of 1927	„ Amrit Khanderao Kango.
(11)	No.	1598	of 1927	„ Feroze alias Pirozsha C. Oomrigar.
(12)	No.	87	of 1928	„ Sitaram Kaju Shirdhankar.
(13)	No.	24	of 1922	„ Hariram Dulamal Kapur.
(14)	No.	358	of 1929	„ Chhaganlal Motiram Parekh.
(15)	No.	747	of 1930	„ Nusserwanji Nowroji Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a first dividend in Estates Nos. (1) to (4), a first and final dividend in Estates Nos. (5) and (6), a second dividend in Estates Nos. (7) and (8), a second and final dividend in Estates Nos. (9) to (12), a supplementary and final dividend in Estate No. (13), and to make a preferential distribution amongst the preferential creditors in Estates Nos. (14) and (15).

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective Estates as stated above without regard to such claims

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned Estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above Estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, this 3rd day of April, 1934.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
8194

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of paper for the Press and Stationery articles for the use of Government offices for one year from 1-8-34.

Quotations should reach the undersigned before 16 hours on the 1st May, 1934.

Copies of specifications and conditions of supply (in duplicate) can be had from the 7th instant on any day during office hours (i.e. 11-30 to 16-30 hours) on payment of Rs. 2 only by cash or by money order and not by V. P. P.

B. T. KALE,
Manager,
State Press & Stationery Dept.,
Baroda.

Baroda, dated 3rd April, 1934.

8193

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TANK STREET (SURTI MOHOLLA).

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Dayambai, daughter of Tyabji Noorbhai and wife of Esmailji Abdul Hoosein, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction at the premises on SATURDAY, the 7th April, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of November 1932 and Further Charge dated the 15th day of March 1933 made between the said Dayambai of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece of Government land with buildings at Tank Street admeasuring about 197.75 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1387 of Byculla Division and bounded on the East by Public passage, on the North by Tank Street, on the North by the property of Haji Wahedina Ebrahim and on the South by the property of Mulla Jafferbhai Hussanally and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 398 and Street No. 105.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas & Co., Solicitors at 38, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.

B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUNGALOW AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTORS, CONTRACTORS, PRIVATE USERS AND DEALERS OF ELECTRIC FANS.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY BRAND NEW (G. E.) CEILING FANS OF WELL-KNOWN INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 6th day of April, 1934 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, by order of the party concerned:—Large quantity of (G.E.) brand new ceiling fans in original packing of well-known International General Electric Co. of the following specification:—220/230 Volts, 50 cycles A.C. 56" Sweep. White Finish, 9 Speed Regulator, Down Rod and Canopy complete.

The above will be sold in lots of single or more fans to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	6 April
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Mar.	10 Apr.
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apl.	27 Apl.
Nagato Maru	5901	25 Apr.	5 May
Tango Maru	6893	29 April	10 May

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	16 April
Haruna Maru.	10500.	30 April,

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	11 April
Suwa Maru	10700	26 April

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Apr.
Asama Maru	17000	9 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	30 Apr.
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVAL.
Bombay, April 4.

Nil.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, April 5.

Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
Yehimi Maru, Furnkawa, Kobe.

LOADING.
Bombay, April 4.

Steamer Victoria for Genoa.
„ Surada for Karachi.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Co's steamer Shwedagon will sail today for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Yehimi Maru:—The O S K steamer Yehimi Maru will sail today for Kobe with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 4.

S S Tarakan; Agents L Edwards, Ltd. from Hamburg:—365 drums dyes, 50 cases camphor, 199 cases iron flanges, 50 cases aloes, 62 c/s chains, 300 cases Fuller's earth, 60 cases iron ware, 67 cases sewing machinery, 115 cases medicine, 75 cases gablonz goods, 405 bags chemicals, 218 bags clovestems, 160 cases globes, 195 cases slates, 50 c/s mill boards, 480 cases bone glue, 81 cases E'ware, 190 c/s wire, 122 c/s beer, 330 cases lamps, 170 cases paper, 767 cases nails, 85 c/s hinges, 1381 pieces aspen logs, 458 bundles tubes.

From Bremen:—121 bundles copper sheets, 185 cases beer, 719 c/s glassware, 39 c/s umbrella goods, 60 cases barytes, 61 c/s motor-car covers, 71 cases mill boards, 294 c/s paper, 1360 pieces logs, 77 c/s iron ware, 125 bundles steel, 99 bundles steel hoops, 151 casks chemicals.

From Antwerp:—68 bundles steel poles, 352 bundles steel beams, 247 bundles steel angles, 1867 bundles steel bars, 182 bundles steel rivets, 1575 bundles galvd. sheets, 117 bundles pipes, 572 bundles steel channels, 140 bundles joists, 393 bdls. rounds, 11750 bdls. hooks, 411 cases chicory, 98 c/s tyres, 50 c/s glucose, 50 cases napthaline, 106 cases wire, 50 cases nails, 110 c/s bolts and nuts, 40 cases syrup, 49 cases glassware, 39 cases screws, 176 cases hinges, 860 bags chemicals, 570 drums dyes dry, 360 dms. dyes paste.

From Rotterdam:—708 bundles beans, 518 bags wood pulp, 103 c/s mill boards, 320 cases dextrine, 45 cases schanapps, 38 cases wine, 110 cases veropole, 15 cases gin, 38 cases bolts and nuts, 26 cases straw boards, 810 cases farina, 43 cases paper, 762 cases beer, 55 dms dyes paste, 700 bags hydro-sulphite, 885 drums dyes dry, 95 drums chemicals.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 4.

S S Rajputana, for London:—700 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen and Sons; 495 bags masoor Ralli Bros; 616 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co; 2526 bags myrabollum, J Moolchand and Co; 116 bags turmeric, R S Tata & Co; 165 bags kang grain, K Devji Bros 130 bags turmeric, M Bhuta & Co, 23 cases bristles, B P & Hayley Ld, 35 bales wool raw, C Lister & Co; 1 bales animal skins, D. Abraham and Sons; 5 bales animal skins, H A Mohmad and Sons; 5 bales animal skins, H R Rahmanbhai and Co; 15 bales animal skins, M R Shafi and Co; 18 bales animal skins, M Esmail; 9 bales animal skins, Kootbdin and Co; 5 bales animal skins, A Maria Soosai; 18 bales animal skins, A Azizullaoff; 17 cases bristles, D Abraham and Sons.

Ror Salonica:—99 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co.

:VIS

S S Stolzenfels for Hamburg.—83 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 23 bales cow hides, D Abraham & Sons; 1232 bags linseed, V M Nathoo; 100 bags talcum powder, Shaw Wallace & Co.

For Gydnia.—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp.—160 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons; 50 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 75 bags plantago seed, F F Campbell & Co.

For Rotterdam.—160 bags casin, Imperial Export Co.

For Seville.—34 cases beef guts, D Abraham & Sons.

For Ghent.—65 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 550 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S President Monroe for New York.—67 bags sandal wood, S. Nowroji & Co.; 62 bags rapeseed, 172 bags turmeric, A Virji & Co.

For Boston.—75 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons.

For Los Angeles.—99 bags seasome seed, A Virji & Co.; 88 bags cumin seed, F F Campbel & Co.;

For Genoa.—10 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons; 610 bags linseed, Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Marseilles.—180 bags turmeric, 434 bags mustard seed, S M Rajgor & Co.

For Piracus.—100 bags groundnut seed, B Maheshwari.

Salonica.—70 bags hena powder, K Kalyanji & Co.

For Izmir.—40 bags hena powder, D Abraham & Sons.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool.—1360 bags groundnut cakes J Travers & Sons.

For Antwerp.—298 bales hemp, K J Kapadia & Co.; 310 bags linseed, Amin & Sons; 2500 bags groundnut cakes, A Abdul Satar.

S S City of Guildford for Dunkirk.—10 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 3600 bags linseed, Cotton Agents Ltd.; 119 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona.—40 bales cotton waste, Eastern Tdg. Agency.

S S Tuscania for Glasgow.—10185 bags groundnut cakes, Ralli Bros.; 990 bags masoor Ralli Bros 4550 bags groundnut cakes, Strauss & Co.

S S Victoria for Genoa.—3600 bags linseed, B Maheshwari; 1198 bags linseed, A Podar & Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Piracus.—75 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Izmir.—40 bales cotton yarn Svadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.

S S Grainton for Durban.—2880 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co. Ltd.; 40 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 1200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—100 bales cotton raw, Kian Govan Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama.—200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—1000 baes cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Toyama Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 600 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co. Ltd.; 800 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 175 tons iron scrap, M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—200 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Nagasaki.—900 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka.—1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—2000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co. Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 693 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 100 tons iron scrap, G Gabriel.

S S Yehime Maru for Shanghai.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 425 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Nagasaki.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

Rangoon—A Chinese lunatic was responsible for a fire which reduced to ashes a Chinese temple at Thonze in Tharawady District. Entering the temple the temple[illegible] pls at night he set on fire some inflammable materials inside the building. In spite of the efforts to bring the fire under control the temple collapsed, and a search in the debris revealed the charred body of the Chinese lunatic.—A. P.

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WHY HE ESCAPED FROM PRISON

Convict Says He Was Harassed By Thana Jail Authorities

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 4.

The district police have succeeded in re-capturing the other convict, who had escaped from the Thana Jail in the small hours of the morning of March 27 last by cutting open the roof and scaling the prison wall. Abdul Hakim's re-arrest has already been reported.

It is stated that Mahadu Yedu, of Khandesh, who was serving a long term of imprisonment since October, 1922, after his sudden disappearance from the district prison, happened to go to a Palghar village, where he was recognised by a released prisoner. On information supplied by him, Mahadu was put under arrest by the Palghar police. He was brought down to Thana yesterday afternoon. Sub-Inspector P. V. Undir of the town police, after recording his statement, later produced the accused under strong police guard before the City Magistrate for his remand on a charge of having escaped from lawful custody.

The accused requested the Court to send him to some other prison. He alleged that the Thana Jail authorities had harassed him much. According to him his food supply was curtailed to a very great extent, which compelled him to escape from prison.

The Magistrate, however, ordered that the accused be kept in district prison, pending his trial.

CURIOUS FREAK OF NATURE

Cow With Double Stomach Attracts Large Crowds

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 4.

A large crowd was attracted throughout yesterday by a cow, having double stomach, udders and kidneys.

It was stated by a U. P. man in charge of the object of demonstration that the cow, which had a stunted Himalayan growth, hailed from Badrinath, the place of Hindu pilgrimage in the mountain ranges. He further stated that she was presented to him by a mountaineer, when he last visited Himalayas. He paraded the streets with the cow in a country part. Having collected a large number of copper coins expressed the wish next to visit Bombay, where he expects to bag coppers in abundance.

SOUTH INDIAN STABBED TO DEATH AT MAHIM

Dealer In Hides Taken Into Custody On Suspicion That He Instigated Crime

A South Indian dealer in hides was brutally murdered near the Dharavi Tanneries, Mahim, on Tuesday night.

On his way to his residence from the bazar shortly after nightfall, Swami Yellappa Sherkhane (28), the victim, was way laid by two persons, one of whom whipped out a knife and stabbed him in the chest, back and arm.

The assailants then took to their heels.

The man was later picked up in an unconscious condition and later he succumbed to his injuries in the K. E. M. Hospital.

Suspect Arrested

Keroo Mukund Chaugule, another dealer in hides has been taken into custody by the Mahim Police on the suspicion that he instigated the crime.

The arrest was the sequel to the allegation made by the deceased in his dying declaration that Keroo instigated the crime.

The actual perpetrator of the crime is still at large.

The Mahim Police assisted by the C.I.D. are investigating the murder.

Inquest Opened

The Coroner opened an inquest at which Parashram Yellappa, a relative of the deceased, gave evidence.

He stated that he found the deceased lying injured on the road at Dharavi on Tuesday night. He removed him in a car to the K. E.M. Hospital. The deceased told him that Keroo instigated the crime.

The inquest was adjourned to enable the Police to complete investigations.

AROUND THE COURTS

Mahmed Abdul Kadar, Abubakar Abdulla, Umar Abdul Kadar and Mahmed Babukuni were arrested on Tuesday at 11 p.m. while they were gambling in a room at Nishanpada Road. The police on raiding the room found four packets of playing-cards, Rs. 3-5-3 in and some betting slips inside. The accused were placed on Wednesday before Mr. P.L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate VI Court, Mazagaon, who remanded three of them to police custody till April 9, while the fourth was let out on bail.

* * * *

On the charge of living on the immoral earnings of an 18-year-old Mahar girl, Gungabai, a Falkland Road prostitute was arrested by Deputy Inspector Salaskar of the Bombay Vigilance Branch, and placed before Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, who ordered her to be released on bail of Rs. 200.

* * * *

The City Police are on the look out for Vasant Dwarka, who, according to his friend Baldeo Bhoot took charge of the latter's two gold "tauviz" and placed them with a Bidiwalla for Rs. 53. The Police took charge of the articles on Baldeo's complaint and have returned them to him to be produced when required.

SUIT FOR FATHER'S PROPERTY

Nathdwara Idols To Be Defendants In Damodarlalji Case

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court directed that the idols of Shri Nathji and Shri Navnitpriyaji in the two principal temples at Nathdwara be added as party-defendants to the suit filed by Shri Damodarlalji claiming the estates of his late father Shri Goverdhanlalji, Tilakayat Maharaj of the Vaisnava Hindus at Nathdwara.

His Lordship also appointed Ruchhoidas Patwari, a member of the Nathdwara committee, as a "guardian-ad-litem" of the idols to safeguard their interests.

The order was made on an application, on behalf of the idols It was urged that all the properties and offerings belonged to the idols and were held as a trustee of the idols by whoever was the lawful Tilakayat Maharaj That being so the idols or deities should be separately represented in the suit.

His Lordship, in accepting the application observed that the plaint disclosed a dispute between the plaintiff Damodarlalji and his minor son Govindlalji, (the 7th defendant), as to the right of succeeding the late Goverdhanlalji to the "gadi" of Nathdwara, and also a dispute between them and the idols. It was, therefore, necessary to make the idols parties to the suit to represent their interests. The effect of this order would be that important documentary evidence dating from the 15th century will have to be adduced as to whether the Tilakayat Maharaj was the absolute owner of the properties and offerings to the idols, or held them as a trustee of the idols.

TWO APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

In this connection, His Lordship dismissed two other applications. One of these was by Harjivan Valji and another, on behalf of themselves and other devotees The other was by Jamnabai, widow of Manji Keshavji, whose husband, she claimed, had dedicated two immoveable properties in Bombay to the idols.

The first six defendants in the suit are Pandit Ramakant Malaviya, Babu Madanmohanlalji, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thackersey, Mr. Ratanlal Lakekh and Mr. Murlidharlal Karsondas.

AT HOME TO URDU POETS

The Urdu poets and office-bearers of the "Dazm-e-Khayal" were the guests of the evening of Raja Fartabgirji Narsingirji at his residence, on Tuesday night. After the guests who numbered about 50, had enjoyed the dinner, they were taken to the 3rd Floor where prominent poets were requested to give their recitations. About 12 poets recited their ghazals and poems.

At the end Maulana Badr Jalali in a short speech thanked the Raja Sahib for his hospitality and patronage and hoped that his interest in the affairs of the "Bazm' would always be maintained. The Raja Sahib in reply expressed his delight in being in the company of poets and concluded by reciting a few couplets.

Sinab made a present of his poetical works to Raja Sahib and Nawab Nazir Yar Jang Bahadur.

DIRECTOR ON TRIAL

Hearing Of Charges Of Criminal Breach Of Trust Commences At Sessions

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and a common jury, at the High Court Sessions commenced the hearing of the case in which John Allen Wilson, Secretary and Director of Messrs. Goodrich Rubber Co. of India Ltd., is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of various sums aggregating Rs. 28,744.

In his position as Secretary and Director, the accused held the power of attorney for buying and selling negotiable instruments such as Government securities, etc. on behalf of his company.

In June 1932, the Company appointed Messrs. Swami and Chalu of Bangalore as their distributors in the Mysore State, and called upon the latter to deposit Rs. 15,000 as security on account of credit risks.

Accordingly, Messrs. Swami and Chalu deposited Government loans of s. 15,000 in October 1932, and these were received by the accused who was in charge of all accounts and moneys received by his firm.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution case was that during the accused's absence on leave from February 9 to March 22 last year, Mr. McKee, the Managing Director, found no entry of the Government loans received as deposit from Messrs. Swami and Chalu. His suspicions having been aroused he terminated the accused's services by a month's notice.

Prior to quitting service, the accused took 15 days' leave on the pretext of going to Southern India to look for a job. He, however, did not return on the expiry of his leave.

The Managing Director then started enquiries regarding the missing Government loans, and it was found that the accused had misappropriated Rs. 16,456 realised by negotiating them.

It was also discovered that he had misappropriated three other sums of Rs. 3,000, Rs. 5,832, and Rs 3,455 by drawing cheques on the Imperial Bank with which his firm had an account. He was later arrested in Australia from which he was extradited.

DRY WEATHER PREVAILS IN COUNTRY

Temperature Has Been Above Normal In N. Deccan

POONA, April 4.

The weather has been generally dry except for a few falls of rain in Assam; Dibrugarh reports one inch, Cherapunji three-quarters and Sirsagar quarter inch.

The temperature has been above nomal in North Deccan, central parts of the country, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and North Bengal.

Forecast:—Scattered thundershowers will occur in Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

1.9 DEG. ABOVE NORMAL

City's Maximum Temperature At 8 a. m. On Wednesday

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4th April 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.030 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.6 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.8 degrees 0.8 (above normal)

Relative humtdity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-4-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.4deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

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RECONSIDER YOUR DECISION

Silk Merchants Protest Against "Crushing Duties"

The Silk Merchants' Association has sent the following telegram to Sir Joseph Bhore:

"Silk Merchants' Association strongly protests against new amended Select Committee recommendations. Crushing duties of 120 per cent to 170 per cent on rough heavy goods such as Pongees, Tussores, Boseki, Fuji Snantungs corded white cord and also mixtures of silk and artificial silk. The imports of these goods form about seven per cent of the total imports. Surely that was not intended by you or Mr. Stewart when we discussed in our interview when we were in Delhi. Surely this is a pure and simple oversight. Strongly request you to reconsider as regards heavy weight goods and apply much lower surcharge on goods specified above. Samples and quotations will be submitted by our representative in Delhi. On other goods also there should be some reduction in surcharges as the present duty is adequate and if enhanced will hamper trade and also Government Revenues."

CITY'S MORTALITY DECREASES

Small-pox Causes 11 Attacks Last Week

The health returns of Bombay during the 13th week of 1934, i.e. the week ended 31st March were as under:

The total mortality 493 was 53 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 22.1 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 13th week of 1933, when the mortality was 693 and the death rate 31.0 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 when the average mortality was 553 and the death rate 23.2.

Out of the total deaths, 136 were among infants under one year of age. During the week smallpox caused 11 attacks including 2 imported from Poona and 5 deaths. Plague caused 4 attacks and 4 deaths. Cholera was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 3.

The number of live births registered during the week was 527, as against 552 for the 13th week of 1933 and 457 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933).

ACTIVITIES OF Y. M. M. A.

The 12th annual general meeting of the Young Men's Muslim Association was held on Sunday in the hall of the Association Motlibai Street under the presidentship of Mr. M. M. Killedar. The annual report of the Association defined the various activities of the Association in the welfare of the Muslims of Bombay. The report showed that the membership of the Association was on a distinct increase.

The Association did some constructive work during the last year, in the shape of giving a large sum in scholarships, securing employment to Muslims, publishing the magazine of the Association from Bombay for the first time, detributing free pamphlets dealing with the beauties of Islam, holding public lectures by eminent Muslim foreigners etc. The Association began the last year with a balance of Rs. 800 only and they ended it with a balance of Rs 1,962. After the report was adopted the following office-bearers and Councillors were then elected. Mr. M. M. Killedar was elected President, Dr. M. H. Gour and Abdul Razak Bowla Vice-Presidents, Mr. Yosuf A. Patel, General Secretary.

M.D.M.S. (HOMOEO) RESULTS

The following came out successful in the M.D.M.S. (Homo.) Examination of the Post Graduate Medical College, (Homoeo.), Dadar (Bombay), held in the second week of January, 1934:—

Mr. P. Mendes stands first and wins the College Medal.

I CLASS

P A Mendes; V E Lewis; V Kulkarni; M Dagli; K S R Iyer; Z Fernandes; B Servekar.

II CLASS.

J R Nayak; A F C Baretto; M R Nayak; L D'Souza.

PASSED.

F X Lobo; S Mascarenhas; Shanker Lalit; N. Sampat; V Vyavaharkar; R. D Patange; G D Patange.

The Convocation date will be announced later.

BEEF MARKET FOR KALYAN

Municipality's Appeal To Asst. Director Of Public Health; Poona

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, April 4.

The question of the removal of the beef slaughter house from the heart of the town to a place outside the populated area, is agitating the minds of the Councillors of the local Municipality.

This subject was considered at a recent meeting of the General Board.

Mr. G. A. Naje proposed that the Board approved of the site selected (for the erection of a beef market) by the Assistant Director of Public Health, Poona. If the plot be the municipal or private property, it should be acquired for the purpose, but if it be of the Government, the authorities be requested to give it free to the Municipality for public purpose.

Mr. M. A. Kazi moved an amendment that the selected site being in close proximity of the town, near the High School, and at the mouth of the Agra Road, it was not a fit place for erecting a beef slaughter house, and therefore a sub-committee of Rev. David (Chairman) and Messrs. Raje and Ramji Jina be appointed to submit their report to the general board.

AMENDMENT LOST.

When put to vote, the amendment was lost, while the original proposition was carried by 8 votes to 4, two not voting.

Mr. H. G. Lakhia, First Class Magistrate, Kalyan, who was in the chair, voted against.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the president, Mr. Shankarrao Zunzarrao, M.L.C., has addressed a letter to the Assistant Director of Public Health, Poona.

The letter, "inter alia," states that the Municipality is keen on having a beef market of its own, and with that object in view has provided Rs. 1,400 in the current year's budget. The awful and dirty sight or the present location of shops with complete disregard to sanitary principles need not the letter adds be reminded. If the site be approved, the work could be taken immediately to remove the nuisance.

MILL JAMADAR CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

Mr. Gulzadin Noordin, the Jamadar in the Finlay Mills, was charged at the Dadar Police Court, on Tuesday with having assaulted with an iron pipe believed to be another employee (?) of the mill as a result of a quarrel between the two over the former's refusal to admit the latter's friend into the mill.

It is also alleged that Dost Mohamad Yassim believed to be another employee of the mill, had assisted the first accused in attacking the complainant as a result of which the complainant had received severe injuries.

The accused were enlarged on bail of Rs. 20 each.

DADAR MIDDLE SCHOOL'S PROGRESS

The Dadar Middle School started by Mr. M. P. Khopkar B.A., S.T.C.D. at Dadar, completed its course of instruction for the full financial year this day. In noting their satisfaction at the school work, Dr. Dhuru, Mayor Javle, Rao Bahadur Bole, Prof. Paranjpye, Prof. Hate and others have made special mention of the individual attention paid to students in this school.

The increasing patronage from the public has encouraged the school to add High School Classes to it from June 1934.

The superintendent desires the public to know that early enrolment of students from High School standards will enable him to be ready with equipment, etc. The office is open during the months of April and May.

The following donations have been received:

Messrs. J T Randive Rs. 11; K S Deshpande Rs. 25; B P Sant Rs. 25; G R Phatak Rs. 25; G V Chitre Rs. 25; G B Vartak Rs. 25; A B Dongre Rs. 25; P V Raje Rs. 31; S S Gupte Rs. 51; Velji Lakhamsi Rs. 51; S Y Pradhan Rs. 51; G B Mohile Rs. 51; R S Karnik Rs. 101; V G Deshpande Rs. 101; G S Gupte Rs. 101; N S Deshmukh Rs. 201; Vishvanath Rs. 250; and Mrs. Sarasvatibai Deshpande Rs. 250.

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OF THE
PICCOLI MARIONETTES
WITH MUSIC
NEVER SEEN ON THE SCREEN BEFORE.
"I AM SUZANNE!"
"I AM SUZANNE!"
with dainty, adorable
LILIAN HARVEY
LILIAN HARVEY
A Fox Masterpiece at
ROXY
TO-NIGHT
6-30 & 10 p.m.

Don't trust ordinary soap

SOAP should be used very carefully, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, which is pure and greaseless, and is better and more economical than anything else you can use.

Two or three teaspoonfuls is sufficient to cleanse your hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. Mulsified makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage.

C-93

MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO

B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES.

(WHY SWELTER IN THE CITY, WHEN IT IS COOL & REFRESHING IN THE HARBOUR).

PROGRAMME FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1934
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE).

SATURDAY, 7th April, 1934*	Pirwari & Ulwa	3-30	9-00 p.m.
SUNDAY, 8th April, 1934**	Round "Dufferin"	6-30	7-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, 14th April, 1934*	Isle of Nahawa	3-30	7-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 15th April, 1934**	Round "Dufferin"	6-30	7-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, 21st April, 1934*	Elephanta	3-30	7-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 22nd April, 1934**	Round "Dufferin"	6-30	7-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY 25th April, 1934*	Pirwari & Ulwa	3-30	9-00 p.m.
SATURDAY, 28th April, 1934*	Isle of Nahawa	3-30	7-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 29th April, 1934**	Round "Dufferin"	6-30	7-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 29th April, 1934*	Moonlight Cruise	9-00	12-00 M' night.

Fare per person *Rs. 1-8-0 & **Re. 1-0-0.
CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.
MUSIC: DRINKS & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS at TARIFF RATES.
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation. Please watch separate announcement re: SUNDAY MORNING CRUISES from Apollo Bunder, commencing 15th April, 1934.

PILES
NOHAESA OINTMENT
Relieves the Piles Promptly
NOHAESA reduces the inflammatory and irritant symptoms and has also a prophylactic action.
It simultaneously allays the itch and has an astringent cooling action
Does not stain the clothing. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.
NOHAESA is also available in the shape of suppositories.
Can Be had from all Chemists.

ALEMBIC ALETRIS ELIXIR BEST UTERINE TONIC

GOVERNOR THANKS J. Ps.

Says Government Decided To Constitute Two Additional Courts In Recognition Of Their Service To City

Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay entertained the Governor of Bombay at a dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday.

Proposing the toast of His Excellency, Mr. Nissim said:—

Your Excellency, as this is the first occasion when you are with us and as several new members have in recent years joined the Society, it is necessary that I should narrate briefly the history of the institution to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates in Bombay. The term Honorary Presidency Magistrates is merely the legal appellation for Justices of the Peace exercising magisterial powers required by the Criminal Procedure Code. A charter was granted to the Hon'ble the East India Company so far back as 1726, i.e. over 200 years ago, to remodel the Courts in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and under this charter the first Justices of the Peace to be created in Bombay were His Excellency the Governor and five senior Members of Council. With the passage of time the necessity of increasing the number of Justices was felt and in 1832, by an Act of Parliament, His Excellency the Governor in Council was empowered to appoint any resident of Bombay as Justices of the Peace for holding Courts "to hear and determine all offences of felonies, enchantments, sorceries, arts, magics, trespasses, forestallings, regratings, engrossings, extortions, unlawful assemblies and indictments." Although, in the present day, we do not enjoy the very wide powers which our predecessors did in years gone by, yet there has been of late a tendency to increase the variety of cases tried by the Honorary Magistrates.

ADDITIONAL BURDEN.

The additions to the range of offences tried by Honorary Magistrates have considerably increased the work of the body of which I have the honour of being the President for the current year. That the work is being done at great sacrifice of time, busy men as most of us are, needs no stressing and yet may I venture to submit that we appear to have given satisfaction if the manner in which we are entrusted with increasingly wider powers is any criterion.

TEMPERED WITH MERCY.

I have heard at some of the annual meetings of our Society of the substantial amounts of fines collected in recent years through the Courts of Honorary Magistrates. Speaking for myself, I am emphatically of the opinion that the severity of the fines inflicted is not a matter calling for satisfaction or pride on our part. The majority of the cases that are brought before the Honorary Magistrates for trial are cases of cruelty to animals, or hawkers who have the misfortune of being espied by the Police whilst they are plying their trade in unauthorised areas or causing obstruction in footpaths and public thoroughfares, cases of petty gambling and disorderly behaviour in public streets. These are petty offences in regard to which the application of the extreme rigour of the law might be avoided. For instance, in the present times when earnings are very poor owing to trade depression, the infliction of heavy fines in cases of cruelty to animals would defeat the humanitarian motive, which is the essence of the doctrine of prevention of cruelty to animals.

THE HAWKER PROBLEM.

As regards the unfortunate hawker, perhaps what I am now going to say—and I must make it clear it is my personal view—will not find favour particularly with my friend the Commissioner of Police and some others. What I desire to know is why cannot a man or a woman be permitted to earn an honest living by selling wares in the public street so long as he or she does not cause obstruction to traffic? Is it not obivously a far better course to do this than to take to thieving or pursuing some other immoral course of life? I agree that the hawker is sometimes a nuisance in a busy thoroughfare, he is certainly a great nuisance when he squats in front of a shop and not only hinders visiting customers but goes so far as to compete with the proprietor of the shop. The cry for deterrent sentences in such cases may be justified, but I submit that each such case should be carefully considered and that the sentence should be in keeping with the enormity of the offence committed. More particularly, in these days of general unemployment, and widespread distress, justice should be tempered with mercy.

WOMEN MAGISTRATES.

A word more regarding the very valuable assistance rendered by the Lady Magistrates in the trial of juvenile cases. A Juvenile's Court is held once a week where cases are heard by a stipendary Magistrate in co-operation with our Lady Honorary Magistrates. A good proportion of the waifs and strays and young offenders consists of girls. The presence of a Lady Honorary Magistrate is, therefore, found most useful and necessary. They are as anxious to serve the community as their colleagues of the sterner sex and our best thanks are due to the ladies who are thus assisting in the work of rescuing the juvenile population from misery and degradation.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY

Speaking at the Presidency Magistrate's dinner on Wednesday, His Excellency the Goverror said:

I do, however, value very much the opportunity of making closer acquaintance with such a public spirited body of citizens, for I have always thought that no body of men can be found with a better claim to the title of 'public-spirited' than those have given so much of their time—in many cases spared with difficulty from their own exacting business—than the body of Honorary Magistrates of Bombay. During the past year you have not been subjected to the additional trial of being called out for service on riot duty. Possibly there are among you some who are such tigers for work that they may even regret this omission. If such there be, I am sure they will excuse me for not sharing their feelings. I congratulate myself—touching wood vigorously the while—on nothing so much as the fact that my period as the Governor of Bombay has begun in a calm atmosphere, which gives promise of peace and the prospect of development on lines more tranquil and undisturbed than fell to the lot of my predecessor.

ADDITIONAL COURTS.

Apart from their emergency duties, however, the Honorary Magistrates have established a strong claim on the gratitude of the City by the very large volume of work that they have got through in the matter of disposing of criminal cases. It is for this reason that Government have decided to constitute two additional Courts of Honorary Magistrates for the trial of minor Municipal cases, which are now being dealt with by Stipendiary Magistrates. I had hoped that those new Courts would be constituted in time for me to announce the fact definitely tonight. The matter, however is complicated, and this has not been possible. But my Government has accepted the principle, and it is now only a matter of time before these two additional Courts will be duly functioning.

QUESTION OF HAWKERS.

Regarding the hawkers' problem, the Governor said:

"I do not feel inclined to regard this as a suitable opportunity for giving you my opinion on the vexed and contentious question of hawkers.

I think the hawker problem can safely be left to the Corporation and the Commissioner of Police, and, though perhaps many of your colleagues, like you yourself, are members of the Corporation as well as Honorary Magistrates, I hope that you will not find your dual capacity unduly burdensome in this connection.

I am interested to hear what you have to say about the indifferent work of the farriers Bombay and the possibility of remedying it. In this connection I feel I must point out that your suggestion that action is held up by the delay on the part of Government does not appear to be justified."

An "At-Home" was given to Lady Brabourne by the National Indian Association, Bombay Ladies' Branch, at the P. V. M. Gymkhana on Wednesday evening. Lady Brabourne is seen second from left.

PARSI BROKER AGAIN SENTENCED

Magistrate Passes Sentence Of 9 Months For Cheating

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, convicted on Tuesday, Mr. Pherozeshah Maneckji Gandhi, a Parsi broker, and undischarged insolvent, of cheating in respect of a post-dated cheque for Rs. 570 drawn in his favour and which was subsequently dishonoured, and sentenced him to 9 months rigorous imprisonment. Accused pleaded not guilty.

The facts of the case are that on 25th June 1932 Rustomji Sri Desai, the second accused in the case who was charged with g ment, who owed some money to the 1st accused, Mr. P. M. Gandhi, drew a post-dated cheque in his favour for Rs. 570 but was prevailed on by him to withhold payment of amount into Bank by the 1st accused.

The complainant in the case was the junior partner of a grain merchant's firm, Mr. Premchand Lovji, who had advanced Rs. 570 on the cheque.

The magistate discharged the second accused and sentenced the 1st accused to 9 months rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was sentenced in another case by the same Magistrate on Tuesday to 5½ months rigorous imprisonment in respect of a diamond ring that was pawned by accused with a Marwari.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown in his judgment observed that the accused had two previous convictions and that by carrying on large-scale dealings gained the confidence of the complainant.

"So great was the hold he had acquired over the complainant, continued His Worship that "he persuaded the complainant to allow him to operate on the complainant's Bank account," on joint account.

It was alleged that Mr. P. M. Gandhi informed the complainant of the former's intention to deposit Rs. 570 with the Bank and to convince him showed him the post-dated cheque given by the 2nd accused and drawn in P. M. Gandhi's favour.

Later the first accused obtained Rs 570 for the cheque through the complainant, but the cheque itself was allowed to be dishonoured by the 2nd accused through the first accused's alleged instructions to the second accused.

DISHONOURED CHEQUE.

The first accused then handed over to the complainant another cheque drawn on his brother on 4th July 1932 which cheque was also dishonoured. And by ingenious use of receopts and other documents the first accused is alleged to have received two payments for the same cheque.

The second accused who pleaded "not guilty" was exhonerated of the charge and discharged. The 1st accused was sentenced as above.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

Bombay's Forthcoming Attraction

The arrangements for holding the All India Khadi Exhibition are now completed. The Committee has secured the Vanita Vishram Hall for the Exhibition and the spacious gardens adjoining the Vanita Vishram Hall for the purposes of Khadi sales, demonstration parties, general entertainment, etc. The grounds selected are in the central part of the town and as such they will be easily accessible to the public of Bombay. The Khadi stalls will be ready on, and will be available to the Khadi Exhibitors from the 24th April 1934.

Since 1923 Bombay had no pure Khadi Exhibition on a large scale. The present Exhibition will, therefore, afford a splendid chance to Bombay to witness at one place the progress that has been made in Khaddar production, a number of nice varieties of Khaddar that are now available and with improvement of quality the cheapness that has been effected in price. Bombay was long looking forward to such an Exhibition and it would, therefore, prove very welcome to all the citizens of Bombay and its suburbs.

The Committee have made special arrangements to bring exhibits and Khaddar for sale from all parts of the country. Bombay, therefore, will see gathered together in one place the fine texture that Bezwada weaves as well as the coarse and cheap Khadi that is available from Rajputana and Bihar.

HELPING BIHAR.

Arrangements have been specially made to secure a large stock og Khaddar from Bihar. The idea of the Committee in doing this is to directly help the spinners and weavers in Bihar by arranging for the disposal of Khaddar produced there and thus affording practical Relief to a large army of weavers and spinners by giving them sufficient work. This noble work will be successful only if Bombay will do its duty and insist on purchasing Bihar Khaddar knowing that every pie they would pay, would go to the poor destitute people of Bihar. The Committee have every hope that Bombay will not require to be told again to do its duty, both to Khaddar and to Bihar.

The Committee have arranged to secure such exhibits of Khaddar which have not been shown at any of the previous Exhibitions. A list of such exhibits will be published hereafter.

In the Exhibition grounds special huts will be erected showing the life and condition of the spinners, weavers and general villagers in Bihar. Special spinners and weavers have been called from Bihar who will work in these special huts that will be erected by the Committee in the Exhibition Grounds.

SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION.

India has been known as the place where finest muslins were made. For this purpose India never grew the very fine long staple cotton as is grown in Egypt or East Africa and in spite of it, spinners due to their dexterity and skill were able to spin even upto 120 counts from the cotton that was available in India. In order that this may not be considered as mere stories specially got up for the occasion, the Committee are going to have a special demonstration in the Exhibition grounds, showing how an old blind lady of 80 even to-day spins up to 120 counts from the ordinary Indian Cotton locally available. We invite from to-day Master Spinners, Foremen, Spinning Masters, Mill Managers and Mill Owners to pay a visit to the Exhibition and to carefully examine how the yarn of 120 count is spun.

Another attraction to the Exhibition will be the statistical information that will be given of the Bihar Earthquake; complete statistics and large pictures will be prominently displayed in the Exhibition.

There will be special volunteers kept in the Exhibition who will personally explain how even the very small income from spinning and weaving is able to afford Relief and even maintain the poor population of the land. For his purpose every process of spinning and weaving beginning from the opening of the seed cotton ball to the calendaring of the Khaddar will be shown at the Exhibition.

The Committee have decided to send the net proceeds of the Exhibition to Bihar Earthquake Fund and this they propose to do with the cooperation and contribution from the public. It is, therefore that a small entrance fee of Annas 2 has been kept to get a small amount of gate money. Besides this the Committee are also going to issue special complimentary Passes for the members of different Associations and Unions in the city of Bombay as well as for the students of the various Institutions. They are, therefore, requested to write to the Hon. Secretaries, All India Khadi Exhibition, 196,D, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay, 4, for such complimentary Passes that they may need for their Association or Institution.

The Exhibition will be open only for a fortnight, commencing from Saturday, the 28th April to Sunday, the 13th May 1934 from 2-0 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays and from 4-0 p.m. to 8 p.m. on other week days, i.e. from Monday to Friday.

Any further enquiries in respect of the Exhibition may be made from the Hon. Secretaries, All India Exhibition Committee, 196-D, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay, 4.

KOLHAPUR TALKIES

The Kolhapur Cinetone Company, opened their Distributing Office under the name "Kolhapur Talkies Distributors," at Govardhan Mansion, Parekh Street, Girgaum, Bombay, on Wednesday Evening.

Mr. Baburao Pendharkar, General Manager of the Company, received the guests, who were treated to light refreshments and tea.

It is understood, the film, "Akash Vari," from the Company's Studio, will be shortly released at the "Majestic Cinema."

The death occurred in London on Tuesday, following an operation, of Lady Sybil Graham, wife of Sir Ronald Graham, who until his recent retirement, was the British Ambassador in Rome.

Lady Sybil was the daughter of the Earl of Middleton.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM MRS. BOLE

Rao Saheb S. R. Patwardhan of the Bombay C. I. D. served on Tuesday a notice on Mrs. Bole wife of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole and the keeper of the "Nava Yuga" printing press, for printing a pamphlet entitled "Comrade Lenin," published by Mr. S. G. Patkar of the Bombay Young Workers' League.

The notice, which was served under section 3 of the Emergency Powers Act, called upon her to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay within ten days.

DR. COUSINS' LECTURES IN POONA

Dr. James H. Cousins, M.A., D. Litt., Principal of the Madanapalle College, S. India and author of "New Ways in English Literature", "Modern English Poetry," "The Work Promethian", "A Study in Synthesis" will deliver the following public lectures on the days mentioned against them:—

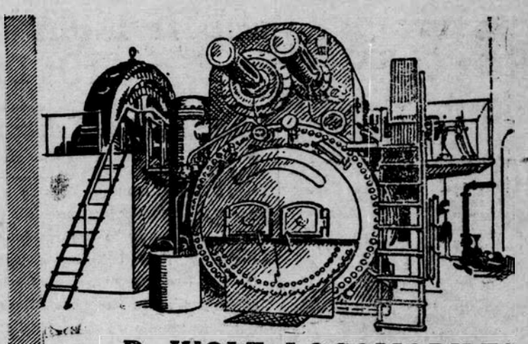
5th April (Thursday) 8-30 a.m., on "The Fellowship of Science and Art" at the Empire Theatre, Bund Gardens Road, Camp.

5th April (Thursday) 6-30 p.m. on "The Education of the Future," at the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya Hall, City.

6th April (Friday) 8-39 a.m. on "The Cultural Empire of India" at the Empire Theatre, Bund Gardens Road, Camp.

6th April (Friday) 6-30 p.m. on "The Arts and Theosophy" at Boottee Hall, Boottee Street, Camp.

An opportunity will be given after most of the lectures for questions to be put to the lecturer.



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REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT
Brightens all Metal Wares.
LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
CALCUTTA
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Vad 6, 1999
Muslim—Zihez 20, 1352
Parsi—Avan 1, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 30m.
Sunset—6h. 54m.
Hightide—2-48, 16-06
Lowtide—9-06, 22-00
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 7.

S S "Rajputana" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

KHADI SALES IN VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Khadi Mandir, Khadi Sales have been organized during the coming week from 6th to 13th inst.

MUSICAL CONCERT

Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society a concert will be given by Bai Sunderabai, at the Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge on Saturday, the 7th instant at 9-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The O.S.K. Steamer "Kaisho Maru" left Singapore on March 31 and is due to arrive in Bombay on April 12 via Penang and Colombo.

SANATANIST MEETING

A public meeting of the Varnashrami Sanatanist Hindus of Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day (Thursday at Andheri near Jaykaran Pande's Tabela at 4 p.m. under the presidentship of Mahant Shri of Yogeshwari Shri Haussidhiji Yogi

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

The 9th lecture of the Sangit Raga Prasar Mala will be delivered by master Narsinha Railkar on two Ragas namely "Deskar" and "Durga" to-day (Thursday) 9 p.m. in the Gayan Hall of the Vidyalaya.

KHADI BAZAR AT SANTA CRUZ

In view of the National Week, a Khadi Bazar will be held at Krishna Kutir, Station Road, from 6th to 15th April. It will remain open daily from 8-0 to 10-30 a.m and 4-0 to 7-30 p.m Khadi will be sold at concession rates at this Bazar.

AGA KHAN MEMORANDUM ON REFORMS.

A few copies of the Joint Memorandum submitted by the British Indian Delegation under the chairmanship of H. H. The Aga Khan, to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, are now available for free distribution and can be had on application to Mr. V. R. Bhende, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay. Moffusal readers may kindly send annas two to cover postage.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' League, a meeting of the unemployed workers will be held at Tambakata to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. to explain to the unemployed the resolution passed at the Corporation on the 29th March.

Mr. Khedgikar will be in the chair.

Speeches will be delivered by Messrs. A. N. Shetty, V. B. Karnik, H. V. Chowdhury and others.

SOCIAL SERFICE LEAGUE.

A gathering for distribution of certificates to the successful students of the Social Workers' Training Class will be held at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Miss M. K. Davis, B.A. (Lond.), Secretary of the Children's Aid Societys will preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Invisible Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Going Hollywood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"I am Suzanne!" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"42nd Street". Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
PATHE—"Cradle Song". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Four Laurel—Hardy Comedies". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Vagabond Prince". Daily at 5-5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-35 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vasant Sena". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Khawab-e-Hasti". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates. Close Down.
12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.
5-30 p.m. Time Signal. European Programme. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m. Moments Musical. By Richard Meredith
6-45 p.m. The Gramophone Company. Sponsor 'A Gilbert and Sullivan' Programme. (H.M.V.)
A Programme of Orchestral selections, songs, concerted numbers, etc., from the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas.
8-0 p.m. Time Signal. Commercial News. Available Market Rates. Interval. European Programme.
8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme.
9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening and other available Rates.
9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar.
9-30 p.m. Miss Padmavati and Master Narendra in Light Music.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin
7-45 p.m. Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey.
9-15 p.m. My Works in Canada, a conversation
9 30 p.m. Mountain ballads and cowboy songs.
10 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin
10-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Isipingo" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be acceoted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday.

Superscribed Mails for Colombo, the straits settlements, China and Japan per S.S. Yespine "Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-00 noon on Thursday the 5th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. President Monroe will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Genoa Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
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M.-G.-M.'S MUSICAL ROMANCE
Marion DAVIES
going HOLLYWOOD
with Bing CROSBY
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Warner Bros.'
TECHNICOLOR TRIUMPH
"THE MYSTERY OF THE WAX MUSEUM"
WITH
FAY WRAY
(The King Kong Beauty).
LIONEL ATWILL
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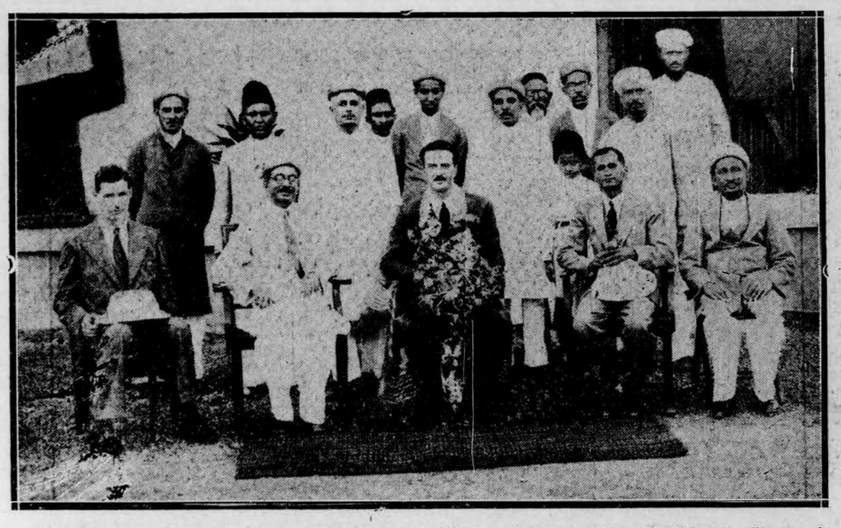

Lord Brabourne paid a visit on Tuesday evening to the Bombay Soap Factory. His Excellency is seen above with the proprietors and Mr. Advani (second from right) the Director of Industries.

AMBERNATH FACTORY TO BE CLOSED

Temporary Measure Due To Match Excise Duty

1,500 EMPLOYEES AFFECTED

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, April 3.

The excise duty having come into operation from April 1, it has been decided by the "Wimco" control to close down temporarily its match factory at Ambernath and to suspend the output from the 14th instant as an emergency measure. The permanent employees, about 1,500 in number, have their services terminated at the end of the month, while the temporary labour are gradually discharged according to requirements. The population of Ambernath, mostly labourers, are hard hit by this sudden calamity.

NATIONAL WEEK

Khadi Hawking In 'F' Ward

In celebration of the National Week the Workers of 'F' Ward will hawk Khadi from house to house throughout the week. The party will consist of Messrs. D. D. Wadia, S. B. Mhadeshwar, Jinabhai P. Joshi, L. V. Kondaye, A. V. Sawant, C. K. Narayanswami and others.

KHADI, OUR SHEET-ANCHOR

The Agent, All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch, writes:—

"Here is a picture of a widow who sits spinning on the wheel for the whole night and shedding tears over her helplessness and poverty. She could get nothing to eat during the whole day.

With every turn of the wheel, she cherishes a desire that the next sunrise will bring a ray of hope and food for her. She stops spinning, when she is exhausted. Her right hand lies on the handle of the wheel and in the left one lies sliver. Her eyes are swollen on account of continuous night work. After a pause, she exclaims 'O God' and again begins to spin on the wheel.

Khadi cloth made out of the yarn spun by such widows and poor sisters will be covering not only our body but out soul too. To wear such cloth is like going on a pilgrimage. In every warp and weft of that small piece of Khadi cloth, her misery, her love and her purity are woven. Prayers offered from without are never heard by God, but from within are only heard.

Would you, therefore, not earn blessings of feeding such innumerable helpless sisters and mothers by buying Khadi?

NATIONAL WEEK PROGRAMME

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

At a meeting of workers on Tuesday evening, it was decided to celebrate the National Week in a fitting manner.

On Friday a procession will start from Azad Maidan, Dhobi Talao Corner at 5 p.m. and will go to Chowpatty, where a meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. Names of speakers will be announced later on.

H. O. H. SWITZERLAND

RAFFLES DRAWING ON SUNDAY

Raffles of Emerald Drop and Saris organised by the Switzerland Section will be drawn at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Cooperage, on Sunday, (8th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the presence of ticket-holders is earnestly requested.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

MANAVADAR FIGHT HARD TO BEAT NASIK

Fast Game Ends In Victory For Cup Holders By 4 Goals To 2

Those who anticipated a runaway victory for Manavadar State against the United Services Gymkhana in the Aga Khan Tournament on Wednesday, received a great surprise, for the Nasik team put up a bold show against the cup holders, who won by 4 goals to 2 after a strenuous game. Amir, who did not play in the first match for Manavadar, returned to his place on the left wing and Robert was tried at inside right instead of Sultan.

Clever combination on the right flank paved the way for the first goal scored by the Muslims, Ahmed banging in a hot shot which D'Souza failed to sight. Nasik exerted pressure and missed a glorious chance when Mascarenhas skied the ball with only the goal-keeper to beat. Casthano also hit the side of the net from an easy angle, otherwise the cup holders would have been in arrears.

The Manavadar halves fed their forwards with splendid passes and Ahmed broke through to increase the lead after twenty minutes play. A sudden rush by Lobo, the centre half of the United Services found the Muslim defence unprepared and the citadel fell for the first time. At the interval Manavadar led by 2 goals to 1.

Mascarenhas equalised for Nasik off a pass from the right soon after the game was resumed. Up and down play followed for a spell, and then Robert with clever stickwork managed to regain the lead for Manavadar. Pretty passing movements and fine scheming enabled Shahbuddin to register the fourth goal for his side.

Result:—

MANAVADAR STATE 4 goals
UNITED SERVICES GYMKHANA, (Nasik) 2 goals

The Teams were:—

MANAVADAR STATE.

Bostan Khan: S. Sattar and M. Hussain: Sayeed, Masud and Shamur: Shahbuddin, Robert, Ahmed, Sultani and Amir.

U. S. GYMKHANA, (NASIK).

N. D. Souza: J. Thomas and A. Brady: Bessent, Lobo and Milton: Corby, Casthano, Bellew, Mascarenhas and Pardeshi.

UMPIRES: Messrs. C. D'Souza and M. C. Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S MATCH: 5-30 P.M. **Lusitanians "A" vs. Kirkee United.**

PROMISING INDIAN ENTERPRISE

Governor Visit's General Accumulators Manufacturing Co.

The Governor of Bombay visited the General Accumulators Manufacturing Co. Ltd., at Arthur Road on Wednesday evening. It is an Indian enterprise manufacturing batteries for motors, radio, telegraph, telephone and accumulators for railways etc.

His Excellency was received by Messrs. Jivatlal Pratapsinh, I. G. Griffiths, A. Bose and A. Filzi (Engineer) and was taken round the different departments. He was first taken to the Casting Department where the governor was shown how lead was turned into plate by the process of neat of crude oil and compressed air. The plate was then pasted by a chemical process and after being dried was cut into different sizes and then finally made into battery. A battery made in the factory was presented to the Governor who wished great success to the enterprise which is the first of its kind in India.

MOMBASA TO BIHAR'S RESCUE

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has received a further donation of Rs. 500/- from the citizens of Mombasa collected by the Social Service eague, Mombasa. The amount has been send to the Central Committee Bihar Relief Fund, Patna, through Mrs. Saroj'ni Naidu

KHADI HAWKING IN 'F' WARD.

In celebration of the National Week national workers of 'F' Ward will hawk Khadi from house to house throughout the week. The party will consist of Messrs. D.D. Wadia, S. B. Mhadeshwar, Jinabhai P. Joshi, L.V. Kondaye, A.V. Sawant, C.K. Narayanswami and others.

Lieut.-Colonel H. I. A. Gompertz (penname "Ganpat") has been gazetted Colonel by seniority from July, 1933.

MR. KARANJAWALA ELECTED

Chairmanship Of Municipal Standing Committee

At the Standing Committee meeting held on Wednesday, Mr. M. A. Karanjawala got eight votes while Mr. A. P. Sabawala his rival received seven votes for the Chairmanship of the Committee. Both the candidates received the result in a sporting spirit, Mr. M. A. Karanjawala was duly proposed and seconded and unanimously elected to the chair.

MUNICIPAL DEFICIT.

Mr. Karanjawala thanked the members for electing him to the chair and appealed for their whole-hearted co-operation to make his regime successful. He drew the attention of the Committee to the financial position of the Municipality which was far from satisfactory and also the impending deficit of Rs. 9 lacs due to the abolition of the Town Duty, which they would have to make up some way or the other and hoped they would find means to balance the budget.

A resolution of appreciation of the services of Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji, the retiring Chairman, was then passed to which Mr. Lalji suitably replied.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Le Captaine de Fregate Mazen, Capitaine de Corvette Andre Robin and Monsieur F. Chalant lunched at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Factory of General Accumulators Manufacturing Company.

Lady Brabourne attended an 'At Home' of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

The Governor of Bombay dined with Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay at the Willingdon Sports Club.

Lady Brabourne attended a Cinema Performance at the Wellington Cinema.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

To Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund 2,98,082-1-3
To Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund 1,76,911-5-1.

CHARGED WITH INFANTICIDE

Police Find Blood-Stained Razor In Mother's Room

On a charge of infanticide, the Mahim Police have arrested Jaina bai Sakharam, a Hindu widow, aged 40, residing at Pandit Chawl, Bhavanishankar Road, on Tuesday night.

The woman gave birth to a male child which was found dead in her room. The Police have taken charge of a blood-stained razor, found in the room.

The woman is now lying in the Bai Motlibai Hospital.

PETITS' CASE REVELATIONS

Mr. Blunt On Alleged Fraudulent Transfer Of Property

Mr. Leslie Blunt of Craigie Blunt and Caroe stepped in the witness box on Wednesday evening before Mr. G. S. Khairaz, Magistrate, Mazagaon to give evidence as regards the alleged position of Mrs. Gulbai Petit in the case and his hand in the whole affair based on some receipt of letters from Mr. Colah and Company asking for supplemental affidavit of documents and subsequent inspection of Gulbai's means, having some of the property and valuable jewels, previously explained, within its fold, in the capacity of his being a recognised firm of solicitors for the Bank of India.

In the above case, it must be remembered, Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. Pherozesha Petit stand charged with fraudulent transfer of property to keep away the creditors and abetment thereof.

In the course of his evidence the witness stated that a meeting was arranged on the 4th of December, 1930, after his return from the Continent between Messrs. Grey, Pherozesha Petit, Sethna and himself with a view to arrive at any possible settlement; but the expected settlement petered out in view of the fact of Mr. Grey's objection and adamantine attitude on the matter for he would accept nothing less than the Garden Reach property, jewels in addition to what had already been offered, namely the second charge of Sheik Memon Property, second charge of the jewellery pledged with Provident Investment Company, an assignment, of Rs. 50,000 representing Mr. J. B. Petit's share in the Agency Commission of the Company. Subsequent arrangements of interviews proved futile and Mr. Lam came forward with slight modifications of the offer that he was prepared to pay the cost of his assignment of Mr. J. B. Petit's interest in the commission.

UNPLEDGED JEWELLERY.

The witness also informed the Court that it was Mr. Gray's demand and determination that no settlement could be arrived at, unless the unpledged jewellery was forthcoming and that he had made this considerably explicit.

ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.

As regards the attachment of Sheik Memon Street property under the Bank's instructions, the witness stated that he levied it on the 16th of July 1931 and that he had no idea, then, that Mrs. Dinbai Petit had a second mortgage on the same property.

Mr. L. Blunt's statement was not finished until Mr. Captain asked the witness to inform him as to the correctness of a letter he possessed, purporting to have been the correspondence between the witness and Mr. J. B. Petit and also after recording the objections raised by Mr. F. S. Sakhia and Mr. Chotubhai Vakil on the plea that it was secondary evidence when the learned Magistrate over-ruled the objections and recorded the correctness of the letter except for the word "cover."

In his cross-examination by Mr. Lam, the witness stated that in the insolvency of Mrs. Gulbai, his firm acted as the Bank's Solicitors and that a change was necessitated by the paucity of the vernacular hands in his firm, although there was no other matter pertaining to the Bank of India in which Gujrathi accounts had to be perused and which were not similarly transferred. Questioned whether he was in the know of Mrs. Gulbai's jewellery the witness stated that although he had been informed of the sort of jewellery, it had never been mentioned to him the nature thereof. He also stated that the Advocate-General refused the counter orders of Mr. Grey as regards the Garden Reach property and additional jewellery.

At this stage the Court rose for the day to resume hearing on Thursday evening.

Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the Bank of India, while Messrs. F. S. Sakhia, Lam and Chotubhai Vakil defended the Petits.

Another Arrest For Alleged Theft

In regard to the house-breaking and theft of large-size mirrors and other articles from an Irani Hotel opposite Kings Gardens, Matunga, in connection with which two arrests were made on Tuesday the third suspect Govind Gangaram Agri, was also traced and arrested by the police on Tuesday night.

He was produced before the Dadar Police Court on Wednesday and has been remanded into police custody till the 13th instant.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1934

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK FIRST

The various political parties and groups in the country have interpreted the Delhi decisions from their own standpoints but few have been able so far to gauge the possible effect of those decisions on the general political situation in the country. The Government and their supporters do not relish the prospect of a strong Swarajist opposition in the Legislative Assembly. They ill-disguise their feelings by trying to make out that the Delhi decisions mark a revolt against Mahatma Gandhi's leadership of the Congress, a split in Congress ranks and a return to constitutionalism. A little thought and ordinary insight might have taught them better. Gandhiji has already expressed the view that he had no objection to such Congressmen as have faith in the Council programme entering the Councils, provided that otherwise the Poona programme was not disturbed. Now the Delhi decisions do not disturb that programme and may be reasonably expected to give better effect to the constructive programme though we think that from the points of view of both the Swaraj Party and the Congress it would be better to suspend Civil Disobedience. Similarly, those Congressmen who have no faith in the Councils have learnt from past experience that it is most expedient to allow Council-lovers early enough to work out their plans without prejudice to the other and more important plans of the Congress. And, after all, it is only an extremely small number of Congressmen that will directly concern themselves with the Assembly. In these circumstances it is rather preposterous to suggest that the Delhi decisions mark a revolt against Gandhiji's leadership or a split in the Congress. As for the suggestion that the Congress is at last returning to constitutional co-operation and to that extent has surrendered to Government, it may only be repeated that the Delhi Decisions do not indicate a zeal for co-operation in the Councils. Government themselves know things better, for they do not seem disposed to lift the ban on the Congress because of any gesture of co-operation at Delhi.

The Test

Most Congressmen seem to have suspended judgment on the Delhi decisions partly because they wish to know first Gandhiji's full views thereon and because they would judge the new Swaraj Party less by its exploits in the Assembly than by its contribution to the constructive programme, which it has pledged itself to further and for the sake of which the bulk of the Congress would treat with some indulgence the party's faith in Councils. The very first resolution of the Delhi Conference says that the Swaraj Party is to be revived "to enable Congressmen who are not offering civil resistance to undertake through an organisation the constructive programme as contemplated in the Poona settlement." The provisional committee of the Conference has yet to formulate a detailed programme, which will be placed before a larger meeting of Congressmen. It will be easy to formulate on paper an ambitious constructive programme together with work in the Assembly. But it will be seen only in the future whether the Party will really carry out that programme loyally or forget it once its members are in the Assembly. We are aware that some people have smuggled themselves into the party only with an eye to getting entry into the Assembly, having done nothing all these months for any item of the constructive programme by which they now swear. But black sheep will be there in every flock and we trust that most members of the new Swaraj Party will be true to their pledge and devote themselves whole-heartedly to the constructive programme both inside and outside the Councils.

Bring About Unity

If the Swarajists are earnest enough they can do much, among other things, to organise the electorate and through it the masses in general, not merely with regard to the elections, but with regard to political agitation in general through methods of self-reliance and self-assertiveness. But easily the best thing they can do is to promote communal unity actively and by all the means in their power. Attempts are being made in various places and by various parties even outside the Congress to bring about a full communal settlement. The Swarajists, who want to devote themselves wholly to the constructive programme, cannot do better than help these attempts. It is mainly by their work in this and kindred activities that the Swarajists will be judged by the Congress and the public in general

Devastated Bihar

The Bihar Central Relief Committee under the presidentship of Babu Rajendra Prasad have done well to issue a detailed report on the extent of the havoc wrought by the Earthquake and the problems confronting those who are labouring to mitigate the sufferings of the people of the devastated areas. The report gives a clearer idea of the magnitude of the disaster, which has overtaken Bihar than the reports which have so far appeared in the Indian Press. As the Committee rightly observe, a natural calamity of such an extent and intensity has not been known in recent history, while, so far as India is concerned, the Bihar Earthquake has overshadowed all previous records. The area of the greatest destruction covers no less than 30,000 square miles, with a population of about a crore and a half. Lakhs and lakhs of houses have been damaged or totally destroyed, tens of thousands of wells have been choked or destroyed, about 20 lakhs of acres of land have been covered by sand and vast tracts have been submerged under water. The loss of life has been, non-officially put down, as 20,000, though the official estimate has reduced it to less than half that figure. But since that loss is irreparable, one need not, at this stage, labour to ascertain which estimate is nearer the truth. The unprecedentedly vast and difficult character of the problems confronting the people and Government of Bihar is thus patent. Evident has also become the fact that a non-official agency like the Central Relief Committee would not be competent to tackle the huge task of relief and reconstruction, if it stood alone, without adequate co-operation from the Government. The latter too, it is evident, stand in need of non-official co-operation as much as the former does, in respect of official co-operation. With a clarity of vision, which is his priceless gift, Mahatma Gandhi realised this position immediately he had taken a bird's-eye-view of the stricken area. There is no question of the Central Relief Committee losing its identity or surrendering all initiative into official hands, but the work of relief and reconstruction will be planned in consultation between the two agencies, with a view to avoid overlapping, as well as to pool the resources of expert knowledge.

The Committee's report, which is now before us and which is profusely illustrated, describes in detail the measures so far taken under its direction to carry relief to the stricken areas. We learn that the Committee have so far spent about three lakhs of rupees in cash and a like amount in kind in various relief measures. The Committee have built about 11,000 huts and houses of temporary and semi-permanent character in the districts of Monghyr, Champaran, Darbhanga and Patna, and helped in the clearing of 2,308 wells in the districts of Champaran and Darbhanga. The figures for other districts were not available when the report was prepared. Large numbers of poor people were employed in the clearing of the debris and salvage of buried property, this helping to relieve distress through unemployment. Thus, in Champaran alone 1,52,000 labourers were employed on what may be called test-work wages. According to Babu Rajendra Prasad the number is increasing from day to day, and there is no prospect of its going down till the next harvest, which is not a very hopeful prospect, seeing that nearly half the district is under sand or water. Similar conditions are likely to prevail in the district of Muzaffarpur in large areas and famine relief on an extensive scale will have to be undertaken in these two districts, and also in parts of Darbhanga, North Bhagalpur and North Monghyr.

The problems facing the Relief Committee, thus, comprise reconstruction of houses, restoration of wells, reclamation of land from water and sand deposits, provision against impending famine and also generally, helping sufferers to restart life. As Rajendra Babu remarks, each one of these items is big and large enough to tax all the resources of the Committee. Help, therefore, to the fullest extent that Indians all over the country can render to their unfortunate countrymen of Bihar, is needed and we trust that the same will be ungrudgingly and unstintingly extended from day to day till the stricken people of Bihar are able to stand on their own legs. The poignancy of the tragedy which has overtaken Bihar and the urgent need of relief are also emphasized by another publication entitled "Devastated Bihar—Through Jawaharlal's Lenses," published by Mr. Mohanlal Saksena (Aminuddaulah Park, Lucknow). It contains an account of the Pandit's tour of the affected areas, where he set an example to his co-workers by working like a common labourer, his memorable appeal for succour, which he broadcast, as also the striking photographs of devastated towns, which he himself took. Going through this nicely-got-up brochure, one cannot help regretting that Bihar should have been deprived of the services of such a splendid worker as the Pandit in her hour of need. The report of the Bihar Central Relief Committee as well as Mr. Saksena's brochure are priced at a rupee each and as the entire proceeds of the sale of both the publications will go to the Fund of the Committee, they should find an extensive sale all over the country.

IN THE LAW COURTS

An Anomaly In Partnership Law

Y N. H. P.)

What would a businessman think of a law according to which., payment of a debt to one member of the creditor firm would operate as a complete discharge of the debt, but when once the debt has merged in a decree, payment by a judgment debtor to one of the partners in the creditor firm, would not operate as a complete discharge by the firm and the debtor would stand the risk of having to pay the debt over again to the firm. Yet that such is the law, was decided in a recent case, by the High Court of Madras. One would expect that so long as a firm carries on business, every partner is the agent of the other partners in relation to matters arising in the ordinary course of partnership. Recovery and receipt of a debt is a matter of ordinary course in the business of a trading partnership and a debtor should be protected when he makes the payment of a decree-debt to one of the partners in the judgment creditors' going firm. The law, however, is otherwise.

When a decree is passed in favour of X and Co., it is deemed to be passed in favour of each partner in the firm. The use of a firm name is only a compendious way of mentioning all those who are really partners of that firm. If, therefore, a judgment debtor settles the amount of the decree with and pays the agreed sum to one only of the partners, he does so at his own risk. It is held that any one partner cannot give a valid discharge in respect of the whole decree by any payment received by him alone. The payment must be made to all the decree holders. Following the Privy Council decision in "Ganesh Rao v. Tuljaram Rao" (36 Mad. 295), the Madras High Court has laid down in the recent case of "Muthusami v. Narasinha," that a payment by a debtor to one of the partners of a firm may under the general law relating to partnership be valid and binding on the firm but that that circumstance is not enough to validate the payment made to one of the partners, once a decree is passed in favour of the firm. If payment to one of the partners in the judgment creditor's firm is to operate as a complete discharge, there must be either a special agency created in favour of the payee, subsequent to the decree, for the purpose of receiving the decree amount on behalf

(Continued on Page 8.)

WHITHER INDIA?

Bolshevik Strategy Impossible In India

(By Dr. BHAGAVAN DAS)

III

If the British form of State Socialism continues to grow unchecked, (which nature will probably not allow), then, whatever the shape it may develop in Britain, in India it would ultimately—in accordance with the law that extremes meet—pass into that same state of bureaucratic despotism with a Dictator-Autocrat at the top into which Bolshevism has developed, 'minus' some very important beneficent features which the latter has, especially the spirit of self-denial of the Communist officials of Russia. Here, there would be a strictly disciplined, highly organised, close body or rather army of bureaucrats on the one hand, and a vast mass of serfs on the other all subserving British Capitalist-State-Socialism; the substantial 'middle class' landholders, 'bourgeoise,' 'n-e-p men,' would disappear for lack of livelihood—yielding occupation sively or otherwise—all this is another story); the rajas, maharajas, nawabs would all be gradually eliminated; the serfs would be worked for the production of food-stuffs and raw materials for the use of Britain with its new class of unemployed 'idle poor' added to the old one of the 'idle rich'; this bureaucratic army would hold all the money-power, all the arms-power, and all the science-power in its hands; and the science-power (the "brahmana" or "alim") would subserve the arms-power (the "kshattriya" or "amir"), and that, in turn, the money-power (the "caishya"—capitalist or "tajir"); it would be recruited, rank by rank, with the cleverest and most self-seeking individuals that would arise among its own progeny, primarily, and in the people outside, secondarily; and it would be inspired by the spirit of selfishness and public-mastership and not self-denying public-servantship.

GROWTH OF BUREAUCRACY

In his very interesting reply to the Zamindars' Association, at Benares on 12|1|1934, Sir Malcolm Hailey very rightly told the landholders: "You must prove your value to Society." How they have become and are becoming more and more valueless, how the functions they used to discharge have now been taken over by the bureaucracy, and whether they are now discharged by the latter more effectively and less expen-

DEVELOPMENT OF BOLSHEVISM

Russian Bolshevism will, very likely, develop in the same direction also, later, on losing by and by its present beneficent features—unless checked and balanced and regulated, as is very probable, by the growing strength of the "muzhik" and the apparentirely inevitable revival, through the n-e p-men, of the bourgeoise, and of a higher form of essential religion. The intoxicating poison of power, the greed to possess and permanently retain authority, is very great, as many western critics (among them such partly sympathetic ones as Laski and Maurice Hindus) are pointing out; instead of 'withering away' and abolishing itself by the Vedantic-Hegelian process of 'negation of negation,' as its philosophers, Marx, Engels, etc. (who claim intellectual descent from Hegel, as also do those of Fascism, curiously, along a different line) say, it is more likely to try to perpetuate itself by the Shakta-Bergsonian-Napoleonic process of confirmation of affirmation and put the crown upon its own head (the Dictator), and enter upon a futile course of world-conquest. But, at the moment, the vast mass of the Russian population, the muzhiks, i.e., the agriculturists, and much more so the 'proletarians,' i.e., industrial workers, are distinctly better off under the new regime than they were under the Tsarist regime, in every respect. The 'proletarians,' indeed, are reported to be, grade by grade, better off than even the Communist officials. The highest salary for a non-Communist skilled engineer, for instance, is reported to be seven hundred roubles or about eleven hundred rupees per month as against the Dictator Stalin's and (apparently figure - head) President Kalenin's two hundred

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MUSLIM YOUTH AND JINNAH.

The main point about Mr. Jinnah's advice given at Delhi to Muslim youths is that it is, characteristically enough, good in parts. They should work hard, keep in touch with political movements, train the backward, represent the voice of the people, and, last though not the least important, the leader, to be selected with care, should be faithfully followed until his policy becomes objectionable when they should "kick him out." All this is sound and wholesome advice. But Mr. Jinnah has omitted to place emphasis on the interests of the people, interests that is to say of the masses which the leaders have consistently ignored and neglected. He has also omitted—or did he exclude it as immaterial —the Nationalist aspect of a young Muslim's duty, his obligations towards his country and his nation. Finally, why "Begin with a modest programme. You will have enough stirring things in life?" Whether this does not mean deprecating high ambition which is both the privilege and duty of youth, is a moot question. But even apart from that, does not Mr. Jinnah see that the "stirring things in life" which he has promised, would quite conceivably be denied to young men on the ground that they militated against the modesty of the programme?

PRISONERS IN ANDAMANS.

Replying to questions in the Assembly regarding the prisoners in the Andamans Cellular Jail, Sir Harry Haig asserted, that the report of withdrawing the privilege of communication with relatives was untrue. But at the same time he admitted that there had been considerable delay in the delivery of letters written by the prisoners. Whether the privilege was "withdrawn" or merely "delayed" the prisoners suffered and we hope Sir Harry's assurance that the matter has been taken up by the Local Government will not involve "considerable delay" in producing results. In reply to another question Sir Harry is reported by the United Press to have made some reference to representations by Civil Disobedience prisoners there. But is it not a fact that Sir Harry claimed sometime ago that there were no civil disobedience prisoners in the Andamans?

MENACE TO SWADESHI.

The Bombay Millowners' Association's statement for January 1934 discloses a disquieting rise in the imports of textiles into India from Japan and Britain. The imports of cotton piecegoods rose during the month from 16 to 26 million yards the United Kingdom supplying 11.2 million yards as against 8.5 million yards in the previous month. The rise in imports from Japan is greater, obviously on account of the Indo-Japanese Pact. But with the operation of the Bombay-Lancashire Pact, Britain too, is sure to inflict still more exports on us. The Swadeshi institutions in the country should take special steps to counteract the baneful effects of the Pacts. The campaign for the exclusive use of Swadeshi cloth must be made far more vigorous than it has been for months past.

HARIJANS' HIGHER EDUCATION.

"Liberal Hindu" has done well to draw the attention of the public to the regrettable fall in the number of Backward Hindu students in colleges in the Bombay Presidency in the year 1932-33, as against an appreciable increase in the number of such students among the advanced Hindu communities. As the Backward Hindus include the "depressed" classes and this community has special reserved seats for it in the Legislative Council, it is necessary to speed up higher education among promising students of the community. The decline pointed out by "Liberal Hindu" is due mainly to the growing poverty of the backward Hindu communities and it is the duty of the Harijan Sevak Sanghs of the Presidency to provide increased facilities for the higher education of Harijan boys.

SWADESHI INSURANCE.

In his presidential address at the Indian Insurance Conference, at Lahore, Acharya P.C. Ray paid a well-deserved tribute to the recent growth of Life Insurance in India and to the great economic service rendered to the country by this form of business. But it is regrettable that in respect of non-life insurance Indian Companies are far behind foreign ones doing business in the country. We wholly endorse the Acharya's view that in this respect, too, we can soon make considerable progress, "if we join hands and decide that Swadeshi should be the guiding principle in all our business organisations."

WANTED PROTECTION.

The first essential to our advance in general Insurance is, as pointed out by Acharya Ray, that Insurance workers of all kinds should be given specialised training by experts. We do not see why we cannot have here Insurance educational institutions like the Chartered Insurance Institute and the Institute of Actuaries of England. Another essential to our progress in Insurance is legislative protection. The Acharya has shown how inadequate the present Insurance Law in India is to protect the Indian companies against insurance dumping by foreign companies. Indian Insurance workers and the public in general should, therefore, demand protection from the Legislature without any further delay.

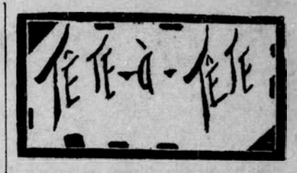
Press Views

What Congress Might Do

We would fain hope that before the fuller Conference that is scheduled to meet at Bombay assembles, Gandhiji and the Congress executive may be persuaded to consider the question whether the programme tentatively chalked out at Delhi should not be adopted by the Congress itself. It would mean, on the one hand, the formal abandonment of individual civil disobedience; and this, we would submit with all respect, would not, as one or two speakers at the Delhi meeting seem to have thought, be inconsistent with the dignity of the Congress or the self-respect of Congressmen. For, with the Congress, as we have often pointed out, civil disobedience is not and was never a creed; it is only a political programme adopted in certain circumstances and for a particular purpose; and in abandoning it, because the circumstances have changed and the purpose in a sense fulfilled, the Congress would be merely exercising the elementary right of every political organisation to determine the instrument that will best subserve its ends.—"Hindu."

Need Of The Hour.

No reader of the "Tribune" needs our assurance that we are in complete accord with much that Mr. S. A. Brelvi says in his letter to Dr. Ansari on the eve of the Congress leaders' Conference at Delhi. "The Conference," he declares, "should give a clear lead to the country by recommending the withdrawal of individual civil disobedience," because "the vital need of the hour is to secure the refunctioning of the Congress organisations," and the refunct oning of the Congress organisations is in the present conditions absolutely conditional upon the withdrawal of individual civil disobedience as the policy and programme of the Congress. There are those who think that the withdrawal of civil disobedience without the attainment of the object for which it was started, namely, a settlement with the Government, would amount to the moral and spiritual death of the Congress. While we appreciate the sentiment which underlies the argument we have no hesitation in characterising the argument itself as utterly fallacious The withdrawal of civil disobedience whether with or without a settlement with the Government, would no more mean the moral or spiritual death of the Congress in the present case than the previous cases of suspension or withdrawal of civil disobedience did.—"Tribune."



We applaud, we ask you to applaud and we ask you to ask your friends to applaud Mr. Jinnah's message to the Young Muslims of India.

Having done that, we beg to sympahtise with him. He offered —inadvertently please—the wrong thing to the right people. Or, if you want it the oherwise, the right thing to the wrong people.

The deserving, eminently deserving recipients were in "Muslim Leaders."

* * * *

Mr. Mudaliar's striking speech in the Assembly shows this his R. T. C. trip to England was not in vain after all. He did something useful. He attended a performance of Bertram's Circus and derived not only amusement but great utilitarian instruction too.

* * * *

But while we heartily endorse his description of the Assembly as a circus with Sir George Schuster as the Ring Master we cannot accept Mr. Mudaliar's choice of the lamb for his own role. There are a few other animals in a first class modern circus menagerie that would fit in with him more appropriately.

* * * *

"The 'Johukums' are pressing for rewards for past services," says our Delhi correspondent.

Now that Sir George Schuster is leaving for England he might take the whole lot with him and compete with Bertram Mills.

* * * *

Lord Brabourne is deputed to be a French scholar. But he seems to possess a keen sense of analytical French humour also. In his post-prandial oration to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates on Wednesday, His Excellency said:

"I do not think, I need go into the somewhat contentious question that you have raised about the relative importance of common sense and legal sense for an efficient Magistrate. Whatever sense it is that you rely on, I think the fact the Government are constantly putting increased burden of work upon you is sufficient proof of the confidence they have in your efficient discharge of duty, etc.....

I am interested to hear what you have to say about the indifferent work of the farriers of Bombay and the possibility of remedying it."

It is no longer a question of commonsense or legal sense in J.P.'s. So much as that of horse sense.

And rightly so. The Law is only a hass.

* * * *

The Government of India will leave no stone unturned to get the sugar excise on the statute book. Why? Because it is good for——er——India.

You have got to believe it if only because Schuster may otherwise feel like imposing a few more taxes.

* * * *

With the news, however, of the Bill going to the Select Committee of the Assembly comes another news—a long distance one—that the British Government have appointed a Committee that will inquire into the "Home Sugar Industry" and make recommendations with regard to the application for State aid.

Pardon? No, we are afraid State aid does not precisely imply Excise duty.

* * * *

The "Evening News" learnedly observes that "The foundations of political knowledge have to be laid before we build a political state."

That is what they said a couple of centuries ago and lost America. But our contemporary doesn't know History, Modern ir Ancient.

* * * *

Mr. Walter Elliot, a great Tory and Minister of Agriculture, has been married to Miss Katherine Tennent, a great Liberal, indeed a half-sister of Margot Asquith.

This is a romantic confirmation of realism, of the view, that is, that the conflict between Conservatism and Liberalism, at its greatest, can be reduced to normal differences between a husband and his wife.

* * * *

Stranger—I say, old chap, did anybody ever tell you that you looked like Napoleon?

Bartender—Oh, yes, but I've stopped lending money on it.

General Strike In Bombay On Apr. 23.

Govt's Failure To Bring About Settlement

DISQUIETING REPORTS OF LABOUR SITUATION

Disquieting reports regarding Labour disputes in the different Centres of Bombay Presidency are being received. Unless something is promptly done to bring about a settlement of the issues involved in the Spontaneous Strikes that have become the order of the day, the situation threatens to become grave.

ROOT CAUSE.

At the root of these strikes is the general offensive launched by the millowners on the living standards of the workers by drastic cuts in the wages. The absence of a wages fixing machinery and the indifference of Government in protecting the interests of the workers make the situation worse.

Instead of trying to effect conciliation between the rival parties, Capital and Labour, though the machinery already provided by the Trades Disputes Act, Government have, according to reports taken recourse to the extraordinary course of promulgating prohibitory orders the result of which will be to prevent demonstrations and propaganda to popularise the reasonable demands of workers.

IN AHMEDABAD.

Two such orders have been promulgated in Ahmedabad. One, under the District Police Act, prohibits the carrying of 'dharias', lathis and missles and the other, under Section 144, bans collection of more than four persons in certain parts of the mill area between specified hours. Both the orders are to last for a period of 30 days.

WORKERS' ATTITUDE.

In Sholapur order under Section 144 is already in operation. In consequence, an Associated Press message says, all meetings and other demonstrations of the workers have automatically ceased. This only shows that the workers are not anxious to come into clash with the forces of Law and Order, as they were only out of work to stress their reasonable demand that their wages should not be attacked.

GENERAL STRIKE ON 23RD.

The situation in Bombay is no better. Sporadic strikes have been a feature for some months now. The report issued by the General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union states that a General Strike in the City will be called on 23rd. instant.

SHOLAPUR STRIKE FORGING AHEAD

(From Our Correspondent)

CHOLAPUR, Sprl 3.

Yesterday Section 144 was promulgated banning all meetings, except religious or social, in the municipal limits of Sholapur. Another order under Section 144 was also broadcasted at the same time, asking the public of Sholapur to abstain from collecting or assembling in groups of more than five in Ward No. 9 where all the mills are situated. The first order is to remain in operation for two months; the second for 30 days.

A meeting announced by the Strike Committee for 6 o'clock yesterday evening had to be abandoned because of this new order. The Strike Committee at once met and decided to issue leaflets and to hold meetings outside the banned zone.

To-day all the mills have opened, but the attendance is distinctly less than before.

The strikers are strengthened their resolve to get the wage-cut removed and the union recognised.

A veiled threat has been passed round to tonga-valas (tongas are the only public vehicles available) that they must refuse to carry Labour leaders in their perginations round the city.

A Weaving master in a local mill was seen going round the workers' chawls and threatening strikers with immediate evictions unless they turned black-leg.

A handbill issued by the Lal Bavtra Girni Kamgar Union has announced a pulic meeting of the strikers outside the municipal area at 5 p. m. to-day.

The Jam Mill remains closed even to-day.

Rumours of arrests of some prominent Labour leaders are in the air.

MAGISTERIAL BAN TELLS!

SHOLAPUR, April 4

The orders issued by the District Magistrate banning meetings within the Municipal limits and prohibiting the collection of five or more persons in the streets or byelanes in certain parts of the city are responsible for the fact that strikers' meetings, picketing in batches and other demonstrations have actomatically come to an end and the attendance in all mills registered a big increase to-day, the total attendance to-day was about 8,850 as against yesterday's attendance of 6,000.

The Jam Mill, which had declared a lock out, opened to-day with about 500 workers. It is expected that more workers will soon return to work.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST SHOLAPUR BAN

From A Correspondent.

At a public meeting of workers held at the Lal Bag Maidan under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, with Mr. Chimaji Jadhav in the chair, resolution condemning the promulgation of Section 144 at Sholapur, and supporting the Sholapur strikers in their fight against the attack in their living standards was passed.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande moved another resolution condemning the confiscation of the pamphlet "Comrade Lenin" and the raid by the Police on the Young Workers' League Office. The Resolution was passed unanimously and the meeting terminated.

AHMEDABAD MILL SITUATION

Clash Among New And Old Workers Of Monogram Mill

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

What threatened to be a clash among the old and new operatives of the Monogram Mill was averted, last evening, by the timely arrival of the police.

The mill authorities had employed new men in place of the old men, who had gone on strike, as the result of which tension was created between the old and new operatives. The old operatives gathered near the Mill in a large number, and created a disturbance but before they could do further mischief, the armed police arrived on the scene and dispersed them.

The armed police are patrolling the mill area to-day.

The operatives of the new National Mill, who had been on strike since yesterday, owing to an alleged discrepancy in the calculation of their wages, resumed work to-day.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD FOLLOWS SHOLAPUR

Magisterial Ban Order

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

The District Magistrate has issued to-day another order prohibiting for a period of thirty days in certain parts of the mill area the gathering of more than four persons on public roads between 3 a.m. and 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 2pm and 5 pm and 8 pm, on the ground that certain persons harassed and intimidated mill employees, thereby causing breach of public peace which was likely to be committed again.

'Bona fide' marriage and religious processions, taken out with the permission of the Deputy Police Superintendent have been exempted from the operation of this order.—A.P.

G. K. U. FORGES AHEAD

Will Declare General Strike On April 23

The General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

It is now one month after the Annual General Election of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union which took place on March. 3, 1934. The present Executive took charge of office on the next day. The following is an account of the work done during the period till the month end.

During this period the Union handled three strikes i. e. the Phoenix Mills, The Swastik Mills and the Shapurji Bharoocha Mills. Out of the three, the first lasted for over a fortnight. The Union negotiated and the workers secured a partial success. In the second place the demand for the increase of rates with which the workers downed tools, was secured after three or four days' fight, although the owners were not willing directly to negotiate with the Union. The last was a partial strike by a hundred women of the Reeling Department against the retrenchment sought to be affected by the authorities. It lasted for five or six days after which it fizzled out, as the ranks of the strikers were broken. However this had no reaction on the Union as the strikers were able to see that Union was fighting for them all through.

CHAWL COMMITTEES.

Ever since its coming into office the New Executive has placed General Strike in the forefront of its policy and has incessantly been carrying on propaganda to bring it about on 23rd of April. Numerous meetings and demonstrations were held for the propagation of the General Strike. Besides, seeing the absolute necessity of the organisational structure, the Union had taken up in right earnest the formation of Chawl Committees. It is estimated that as many as a hundred such committees at Nagu Sayaji Wadi, Naigaon, Shivdi, Delisle Road and Ferguson Road have been formed and the Executive hopes to cover up the whole of the area in about a fortnight.

ENCOURAGING FEATURE.

The most encouraging feature of this drive, as is noticeable, is the ready and enthusiastic response met by the Union amongst the workers. The Union is quite satisfied that the workers will most assuredly respond to the slogan of the General Strike which will be called on 23rd inst. The membership of the Union is expected to rise appreciably.

AMONG THE JOBLESS.

Besides the workmen, the Union has been paying full attention to the unemployed workers. Not only are public meetings held for them; but the Union officials meet them in groups. As a result of such propaganda, the unemployed workers have seen that their interests lie with the employed and they must work towards the furtherance of the general strike. From the nature of the response that is forthcoming, the Union is convinced that this class of workers will in no way afford any danger to the strike.

INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES.

During the period the Union had to meet with a number of internal difficulties,—both organisational and executive. It is true that that work could not be carried on in certain parts as successfully as was contemplated because of the hindrance offered by a few discontented persons, but the Union hopes to win all along the time.

Two meetings of the Managing Committee were held, Centre Committees are being formed and accounts are being brought up to date.

As the resume is being penned, news comes from the Wadi Centre that the workers of the Century mills have gone on strike as a protest against increased number of looms.

ORDER UNDER POLICE ACT

Magistrate Fears Breach Of Peace

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

The District Magistrate has issued an order to-day under section 42 of the District Police Act prohibiting for a period of 30 days carrying, within the municipal limits and surrounding area of five miles, of any weapons such as dharias, spears, lathis etc. or collecting or carrying stones or such other things in view of the apprehension of a breach of the peace on account of the strikes in local mills.

The strike in the Ahmedabad Cotton Mill has ended on the mill's employing new men.—A. P.

JINNAH'S FORMULA

(Continued from Page 1).

themselves appear to thrive on the apparently unfriendly relations between the communities concerned.

THE ADVANTAGE.

"Now, supposing we seek to limit the communal award to a period of seven to ten years, we shall have achieved one great purpose, namely, that the communal electorates are ruled out at the end of the stipulated period. Besides, we shall have the full co-operation of Mussalmans in any political scheme we may undertake in the future."

This would appear to be the working of the mind on the part of the leaders.

ALLEGED INTERVIEW.

Interviewed Dr. Ansari repudiated the Delhi interview attributed to him. He categorically denied that he gave an interview to any Press man and that he said: "Wait and see'. As it was at his own instance that the leaders assembled at the Conference he had agreed not to make any statement to the Press until after the deputation had met Mahatma Gandhi. It was not likely that he could have said what has been put into his mouth by the enterprising Press man.

DEPUTATION MEETS MAHATMA

PATNA, April 4.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Dr. B. C. Roy called on Mahatma Gandhi, immediately after his arrival here at 5-15 this evening after a week's tour of the earthquake affected parts.

At the time of wiring the deputationists are still closetted with him.

They will place before him the conclusions arrived at by the Delhi Conference and it is expected, that they will issue a statment to the press after the conclusion of the interview.

Babu Rajendra Prasad Miraben and Miss Agatha Harrison also arrived here along with Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

GANDHIJI AND COUNCIL ENTRY

Leaders Do Not Foresee Any Revolt In Congress Camp

PATNA, April 4.

Will the deputationists convert Mahatma Gandhi to their view and will he give his blessings to the proposed council entry plan of the Delhi Leaders Conference, are questions that are monopolising the attention of the political circles here.

It is understood that the deputationists will first try to persuade Gandhiji to give his active support to the plan, failing which they propose to suggest to him to give his indirect support by acquiescing in their programme.

It appears that if these two alternatives prove unacceptable to Gandhiji, the proposed programme of council entry will not be taken up.

The key to the situation lies, therefore, with Gandhiji and it is believed that there is no likelihood of a revolt in the Congress camp, whatever decision Gandhiji might take.—A. P.

"CHALLENGE OF CONGRESS"

Got. Cannot Ignore It, Says Satyamurti

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Mr. Satyamurthi, the Swarajist leader from Madras, who attended the Leaders Conference at Delhi, left to-day for Madras. Before leaving, in a statement to the Associated Press, he said:

"I am satisfied with the resolutions passed at the Leaders Conference and the support given to them by the public and the press. I am waiting, along with the others, for Gandhiji to give his support to the Swaraj Party, to carry forward the Congress programme on all fronts.

"It is a matter of some gratification to me that the view which I have been advocating during the last 15 months, has been accepted by prominent Congressmen all over the country. The moment Gandhiji's sanction is obtained, a bigger Conference will be convened, I hope in Calcutta, to implement the Delhi decisions and chalk out a programme for the future.

"I propose to do intensive propaganda in South India to popularise the party and expect a great deal of co-operation from all my Congress colleagues. It is for the Government to play the game. Whatever the Government might do, our party's success is certain.

"The dissolution of the Assembly is also certain as the Government cannot ignore the challenge of the Congress."—A. P.

Congress Leaders Refuse To Divulge Trend Of Their Talks

PATNA, April 4.

The Congress Leaders Conference deputation consisting of Mr. Balubhai Desai, Dr. Ansari and Dr. B. C. Roy arrived here this morning by the Sealdah Express to confer with Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji returns this afternoon from his tour of the earthquake area and the meeting is expected to take place at five this afternoon.

OATH OF SECRECY.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. Desai said "we are under an oath of secrecy and can not say anything until we have seen Gandhiji."

The deputationists will meet this afternoon before they approach Gandhiji with a view to formulating the proposals before laying them before him for his approval.

It is understood that the deputationists are anxious to arrive at some decision as early as possible and have alternative plans for Gandhiji's consideration. After seeing him they return to-night to their respective destinations, but before leaving they will issue a statement embodying the outcome of their interview with Gandhiji.—A. P.

SURPRISE FOR DR. ANSARI

PATNA, April 4.

Questioned about the personnel of the Provisional Committee by the United Press, Dr. M. A. Ansari who arrived here this morning states: "I am surprised to find in the Press that statement has been made regarding he appointment by me of office bearers or members of provisional committee as contemplated in the resolution of the Delhi Conference.

"I have made yet no such appointments and anything that has appeared in the Press to the contrary has no foundation in fact."—United Press.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Japan To Co-operate In Conference To Be Held In London

LONDON, April 3.

The Japanese Government have officially notified Britain of their willingness to join in a trade conference which will range over trade generally, but will specially refer to textiles.

The conference will probably be held in London, but no date has been fixed. The Japanese desires with regard to the scope of the negotiations are not very clearly communicated. These will be the subject of a further exchange of views.

The discussions are a sequel to the recent breakdown of the Anglo-Japanese cotton-rayon discussion in London.—Reuter.

STAVISKY ENQUIRY SENSATION

Mysterious Document Involves Famous Personages

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, April 3.

A mysterious document, found on a man recently arrested will come to light shortly in connection with the Stavisky Enquiry.

It is said to seriously involve a former Cabinet Minister, several Deputies, a famous Inspector and the Surete-Generale.

£50 FOR EARTHQUAKE FUND

Cambridge Contributes Towards Educational Reconstruction

LONDON, April 3.

In view of the exceptional nature of the earthquake calamity in India, particularly in Bihar, the Cambridge University Local Examinations Syndicate is contributing £50 towards educational reconstruction, though generally they do not contribute to funds outside the University.—Reuter's Extra Special Service.

POLICE CHIEF DENIES STORY

PARIS, April 4.

The Prefecture of Police has declared that the gunrunning story in "Le Jour" is baseless.—Reuter.

NIZAM'S FIRMAN IN PAPANNAPET DISPUTE

Rani Latchamma's Claim To Make Adoption Accepted

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) April 4.

Orders were passed to-day by the Nizam in a 'firman' in the Papannapet dispute, which has dragged on for 35 years.

The Nizam accepts the finding of the Atiyat Court, favouring Rani Latchamma's claim to make adoption. Rani Sankeramma, says the 'firman' may make adoption "for the salvation of her husband," after obtaining permission, but the son so adopted will have no rights of succession to the Samasthan.

It will be recalled that Sir H. S. Gour appeared for Rani Shankeramma, when the appeal was heard recently by the Judicial committee.—A. P.

LABOUR LEADER IN TROUBLE

Charge Of Making Exciting Speeches

CALCUTTA, April 4.

Charge under section 107 of C.P.C. was framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day against Mr. Niharendu Dutt Mojumdar, Barrister and labour leader, who was also directed to show cause why he should not be bound over for one year in a sum of Rs. 1,000/ in view of the allegations that he was making exciting speeches at meetings organised under the auspices of Port and Dock workers Union.—(United Press.)

GUN RUNNING IN PARIS

Algerian Connected With Anarchists Arrested

PARIS, April 3.

Fourteen thousand Mauser and Russian rifles have been brought to France during the past fortnight in cases from Antwerp, according to "Le Jour," and carried in lorries to Paris.

The Surete-General received a tip in this connection and the police are now searching for the rifles.

The paper adds that after the recent seizures of arms in Paris, an Algerian has been arrested who is stated to be connected with the anarchist group.—Reuter's Special Service.

LUTHERAN CHURCH DISPUTE

BERLIN, April 3.

Reichs-Bishop Mueller has forced the issue longstanding between him and the congregation of the Lutheran Church at Dahlem, a suburb of Berlin, by appointing a successor to Nie moeller, the former U-boat Commander, who was the mainspring of the opposition to Mueller.

The parish will dispute the legality of the appointment. The principle of parochial self-government which is an intrinsic feature of Lutheran doctrine, has been similarly set aside for the See of Berlin under the new law which centralises the administration of Church property and finances in Berlin in the hands of a committee of six.—Reuter.

What He Urged At Leaders' Conference

Nariman Says There's No Question Of Revolt With Him

(By K. F. Nariman)

I should very much have preferred to keep silent with regard to the Delhi decisions and patiently awaited further developments, but persistent misleading Press reports, charging me with inconsistency, surrender and unbecoming attitude, have compelled me to explain my position briefly but unequivocally, stating bare facts without entering into any arguments, as I earnestly desire to avoid all controversy or friction I must confess that these reports, though apparently unfair and hasty, are still, under the circumstances, excusable, and the misunderstanding is bound to continue unless I am permitted to explain my position and attitude; that is my only justification for this statement.

DELHI DECISIONS.

I must at once admit that though there is some disagreement with the Delhi decisions,—and all legitimate and constitutional efforts will be made to get them altered in some important details,—still, the Delhi move, as a commendable and patriotic undertaking, will command the support, sympathy and hearty co-operation of all Congressmen and true 'patriots in the country. Such a moving, telling and sincere appeal from a tried, trusted and veteran leader like Dr. Ansari, "to end the present deathly paralysis", deserves full and wholehearted response from the country.

WHAT HE PROPOSED.

It is in that spirit of constructive co-operation, rather to help and not to obstruct the cause, that I differed from some friends and made alternative suggestions. As a preliminary and essential step,

I urged for a formal withdrawal of Civil Disobedience, with a view to restore the Congress organisations. I further pleaded that, as early as possible, the provisional conclusions arrived at in the informal conference, should obtain formal recognition and sanction of A.I.C.C. and the Congress.

SURPRISE TO MANY.

This I deemed necessary in view of the last Lahore and Karachi Congress decisions. Whilst agreeing with friends, that the consideration of Council-entry question with regard to the future constitution would be premature at this stage, I further strongly opposed the entry into the present Assembly also; this item came as a surprise to many of us. I feel that the present Legislatures are discredited and unpopular and considered by large majority as impotent and useless, and hence that item would considerably prejudice the Party's progress;

on the other hand, the Party would be able to secure better response for more Socialistic, political and economic activities in the country, such as, would affect the welfare and uplift of the masses. I also entirely agreed that an effective hurricane country-wide anti-White Paper campaign should be started to sabotage this hybrid scheme.

Such a comprehensive programme would appeal both to the masses as well as to the intelligentsia.

NO REVOLT.

Unfortunately I could not convince most of my friends assembled at Delhi; so I naturally reserved my right to urge this point of view before the proposed larger and more representative informal conference to be called in the near future to consider these tentative and provisional conclusions. That is a most peaceful, legitimate and constitutional attitude and I do not think it deserves the exciting and bellicose description of a 'rebellion' or 'revolt'.

Howsoever strongly I may feel on these issues, I shall certainly most loyally submit to and abide by the majority decisions and render wholetime hearty and sincere co-operation to bring about the main desideratum, viz., to end the present political inanity and stalemate.

I hope from the above, both the 'Indian Nationalist Eyes' in 'the Times' as well as my friend 'the Free-Press' will be convinced that my attitude has been neither inconsistent nor unbecoming.

ADMISSION OF PRESS.

Before closing I should also like to correct one or two minor inaccuracies; throughout the Conference there was no question of admissability or otherwise of the Press. So there was no occasion for anybody to champion their cause and in fairness to our dead colleague and leader Sjt. Rangaswami Aiyangar of "The Hindu" it must be stated that the credit (or blame?); for this move, must belong to him as the idea originally started with him and Dr. Bidhan Roy.

Readers' Views

"Rationalists And Religion"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From his letters in your issues of the 21st and 28th ultimo. Dr. C. L. D'Avoine is admittedly out not merely to "combat" superstitious beliefs and practices, but to destroy, as being itself superstitious, the primary belief from which they have sprung, namely, the belief in God and immortality!

There is no proof, he says, either of the existence of God or of immortality. by which he means, of course, that they cannot be demonstrated. Yet, even in the natural world, such proof is not always possible, the existence of electricity as such, for example, being deduced from the phenomena only of which it is the cause, electricity being on a plane higher than the phenomena and not itself affecting the physical senses. And in the mental world, thought is (normally) communicable through words, spoken or written, or signs only, being on a plane higher than words or signs and not itself affecting the physical senses of hearing, sight, or touch. That the existence of God is not demonstrable, therefore, is but to be expected, seeing that God is necessarily on a plane higher than (human) thought. It does not, however, make the existence of God untrue, much less invalidate the many positive reasons that point to its truth. "There is," says Swedenborg, "a universal influx from God into the souls of men that there is a God, and that He is one," and the religious man, reacting to it, sees Him in His works, and readily acknowledges that "the heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork" (Ps. XIX. 1); while the agnostic scientist, with his "cosmic religious sense," scanning the same works and knowing that every effect must have an efficient cause, has perforce, to posit a First Cause—the cause of all succeeding causes. And, as Rev. Hector Macpherson (as quoted by Dr. D'Avoine) says, "the universe revealed by modern astronomy gives us the impression of power, one power, one wise power, one purposive power beyond all phenomena"; and, as wisdom and purpose are attributes of a personal being only. that Power must be a Supreme Being. Further, as words, spoken or written, manifest thought, so certain books of the Bible, as written compositions, manifest the Word (which, in the fullness of time, was "made flesh"), and these teach that there is a God. And that these books are the very Word of God, may be known from the fact that, being written according to correspondences, they contain, besides the outer, literal sense, an inner, spiritual sense, and an inmost celestial sense, which cannot be said of any other book in the world.

As to immortality, it cannot, from its nature, be proved, though the continuity of life after death is demonstrated by the phenomena of what is popularly known as spiritualism. Nevertheless, there being a God, immortality necessarily follows, man being made in the image and after the likeness of God (Gen. I. 26, 27)—in the "image" as to his understanding (from which he has rationality) and after the "likeness" as to his will (from which he has freedom—freedom in spiritual things, as well as in secular and moral things); for. whether a man be good or evil, he has conjunction with the Divine through these two faculties, the will being the receptacle of divine love and the understanding, the receptacle of divine wisdom. And man being made in the image and likeness of God, who, 2,000 years ago, Himself became man—"the man Christ Jesus", God is a Man—an infinite, divine Man.

In conclusion, it was to meet just such objections as those raised by Dr. D'Avoine that Swedenborg, who was a scientist, as well as a philosopher, theologian, and seer, was raised up; for, in the light of his Doctrine of Degrees and Series of Correspondences, not only are such objections met, but all doubts and difficulties as to the origin of man. the creation of the world, the inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures, and so forth are dispelled or overcome. I would, therefore, refer your readers, whether sceptics or not, to his works, of which the best to commence with, perhaps, is "Divine Love and Wisdom."—Yours, etc.,

A. E. PENN,
Sec. & Agent,
The Swedenborg Society of India.
Bombay, April 2, 1934.

Buy Khadi & Relieve The Distressed

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Those who have been still scoffing at Gandhiji's Charkha and Khadi, will do well in studying the revival of the Spinning Wheel even in England, Scotland. Germany and Shetland. To the seven hundred thousand villages of India, the Charkha is their mainstay, their bread-winner and their saviour, provided its product—khadi—is purchased by us in increasink volume. Now is the National Week, when we should clear the large stocks of khadi, that are accummulating in Bombay, and need quick disposal to keep the charkhas going in villages. Buy khadi and relieve the distressed. We in the city know not the sufferings of the underfed and underclad millions in the villages. Let all lovers of khadi buy their stocks and push on the sales to the best of their ability. For, khadi gives to the poor their roti; so do buy khadi—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

University Examinations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is, indeed, painful and surprising to find that various vulgar words are being written by outsiders on the lists against the names of candidates, especially lady students. No steps seem to have been taken up to this time to check this evil and I, therefore, appeal to the authorities concerned to keep a proper watch or at least arrange to paste a written warning on the board to the effect that persons found writing anything on the lists would be dealt with severely.

I earnestly hope that this appeal of mine will have the desired effect.—Yours etc.,

"VISITOR."

Neglected Roads Of Matheran

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been a regular visitor to the Hill station of Mahableshwar and I must say with great regret that the condition of the hill station as far as the roads are concerned is going from bad to worse. I do not know what this has been due to. There are some roads which can hardly be called municipal roads. I happened to be there during the Easter Holidays and happened to go over some of these. The Main Road was very bad last year and it seems the Authorities took into their head to have it converted into a fine tarred road as we have in Bombay. I do not know what happened and we have a road on which no poor man (having no shoes) can walk without getting his foot cut by the small sharp pieces of stone which seem to have been very carefully spread. In a way it is a good punishment for the Bazar people who complained last year of having a bad road. The children walk about and it is a sight to see them making faces as they walk along. I do not know how the Government allowed this kind of work and also why they did not give the Municipality the road tarred etc., as they have done in the case of some other roads? It is time somebody looked into the matter and put things straight

It is rumoured the road was prepared for the Municipality by their overseers. What experience has he had in road-making or has he any special qualifications in engineering? The place has its charms as a hill station. Let the Municipality try once at least and pay enough attention to the needs of the visitors and not make them Pay, Pay and Pay for the maintenance of the roads, sanitation etc, which is, I must say with regret, getting, on account of the dirty and dusty roads, a scandal.—Yours etc.

A USUAL VISITOR.

April 3.

SEAMEN'S CLUB

A club for the seamen of Bombay was opened at 35, Jail Road South Dongri, on 3rd inst with the object of raising the moral, cultural, and material standard of the seamen of Bombay.

A large number of seamen of different departments attended the opening ceremony. Dr. Shetty presided over the function. Comrads Abdul Majid, Karnik, A. N. Shetty, Allha Rakhia, Mani ben nara and other comrades spoke emphasising the necessity of a sound organisation of the seamen. A provisional committee was formed to frame rules aims and regulations of the club.

M.L.As' Attack States Protection Bill

Why These Drastic Powers When No Emergency Was Proved Asks Sir A. Rahim

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Debate was continued to-day in the Assembly on the motion for reference to the select committee of a Bill imposing excise duty on matches.

Mr. Jadhav supporting the motion complained that the recommendations of the Foreign Capital Committee had not been enforced in the case of the match industry.

NOT FOR COTTAGE PRODUCE.

Mr. Sitaram Raju said that there was no document before the House to show the precise condition of the industry at this time and it would not be fair to proceed with the imposition of excise duty on the findings of the Tariff Board compiled seven years ago. He expressed the hope that the duty would not be imposed on matches produced by the cottage industry as recommended by the Tariff Board.

Turning to foreign factories in India, he complained that some of them did not even use wood produced in this country.

TO HELP BENGAL?

Mr. Joshi quoting extracts from the budget speech of the Finance Member observed that he had come to the conclusion that the object of the Bill was to give contributions to Bengal and other provinces.

Sir George Schuster intervening pointed out that the proceeds of the excise duty were not to be earmarked for any particular purpose but would go to a general pool, out of which Bengal would get assistance.

JOSHI IN A FIX.

Mr. Joshi said that he wanted to emphasise that it was a wrong policy for the Finance Member to say in his budget speech that the proceeds of a particular tax were necessary for a particular object. He added that the Finance Member ought to have brought forward a proposal of assisting the province in a separate resolution. His (Mr. Joshi's) difficulty was that if he voted against the excise duty, he was liable to be misunderstood as having voted against assistance to Bengal.

DEFINITION OF MATCHES.

Sir George-Schuster interrupting assured the House that the question of the definition of matches would be examined by the Select Committee.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that Sir G. Schuster had stated that the match excise duty would be collected in common pool and then the states would be given their share on an estimated consumption basis. Sir G. Schuster would have to define in the Select Committee how the estimated consumption basis would be determined. He added that it could not be on population basis. The House would have to be assured that the Government got its due share of the excise duty collected in the Indian States. Government was entitled to make sure that its machinery was acting efficiently in collecting taxes already mentioned. The Government had not a sense of responsibility considering the manner they had allowed customs revenue to fall because of the diversion of trade to the ports in Indian states and because of certain practices indulged in in those states. Finally he pointed out. "There is some screw loose somewhere."

Sir George Schuster replied that there was force in the criticism of both. Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Joshi regarding the procedure the collection of taxes and in proposing a special grant for Bengal. If Mr. Joshi had made his suggestion earlier in the session, it might have been possible to have discussion regarding a special grant for Bengal in the form of a resolution.

"NO DELIBERATE SACRIFICE."

Sir George reiterated his statement in the budget speech that the Central Government would satisfy itself that Bengal was doing everything to help itself. He agreed that there was a possibility of the Government not collecting the match duty in full this year but the amount of the revenue would depend on the amount of issue from factories. But if a large accummulation of stocks had already been issued in order to escape excise duty, then the Government would consider the position. This point could be discussed in the select committee. He rebutted the charge levelled by Sir Cowasji Jehangir that the Government of India had deliberately sacrificed a large sum of revenue. There were certain aspects of the matter, which were taking a more acute shape.

Sir George Schuster gave an assurance that all the points could be considered in the select committee to bring out a reasonable and businesslike measure.

The motion for reference to the select committee of the Bill was carried.

STATES ADMINISTRATION.

Sir Harry Haig, the Home Member, moved the consideration of the Bill to protect the administration of the Indian States as reported by the Select Committee.

The measure came after six weeks' interruption necessitated by more important legislative business.

The Home Member's speech in commending the Bill was brief. He referred to the salient features of the changes made by the select committee to meet the criticisms made in the House and specially mentioned an explanation in the Bill that a mere narration of facts in the press would not be penalised.

ATTACK ON BILL.

The attack on the Bill was initiated by Sardar Santsingh, whose speech was marked by interruptions by Government members. Sardar Santsingh regretted that hardly a session was allowed to pass without a repressive law being brought forth by the Government for the Assembly to pass. Here was a law to penalise legitimate ventilation of grievances against a State in which the will of the ruler prevailed.

Mr. Ranga Iyer:—Why should not the subjects of that State rebel against the ruler.

Sardar Sant Singh: There would have been hundred and one revolutions if the supreme hand of the British had not existed (cheers).

Sir Harry Haig said that the ventilation of the grievances against a State would not be penalised under the Bill.

CHARTER TO RULERS.

Sardar Sant Singh said that the effect of the Bill would be to make the ventilation of grievances impossible. He asked the Government what corresponding obligation had been imposed upon the rulers to improve their administrations and give their subjects the freedom of the press and platform, when their demand for protection was being acceded to.

Sir Harry Haig: Demand has never been made by the States. The States in general welcome this Bill.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya:—Did not the Princes Chamber ask for an enactments of this kind?

Sir Harry Haig:—I cannot say whether any formal application was made by any group of States. The views of the States were perfectly known to the Government of India before the introduction of the Bill.

PROTECTION FOR PERSONS.

Continuing his speech Sardar Santsingh observed that the Princes wanted only protection of their persons and not their administration against attacks in the press. Why should protection be given to the administrations which were not based on law?

Sir B. L. Mitter: I should like to know what law the Hon'ble Member refers to.

Sardar Santsingh: What do you mean by "a State established by law," in the Penal Code?

Sir B. L. Mitter: That is a statute of Parliament.

Sardar Santsingh: My complaint is that there is no law in the States and thus there can be no protection.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari: Every Indian Prince can claim his firman to be law without the help of legislature.

Sardar Santsingh: If that is the position, the Maharaja of Alwar could say that there is no law in Alwar.—(Prolonged non-official cheers).

THEIR OWN PRESS.

Sardar Santsingh complained that Princes owned some newspapers in British India and subsidized many others, which were distributed free, whereas 200 state subjects were rotting in the Delhi Gurdwara and none would even hear their grievances. "Then it comes to this that we, as a legislature, can protect Indian States, but not the subjects of those States. Unless there is a corresponding obligation placed upon the eStates to come to terms with their subjects and then enter into treaty with British India the States are not entitled to protection.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar replying to Sardar Santsingh's charge that States were not established by law said "The constitutional position in Indian States is that the ruler has got legislative, executive and judicial powers, all centred in himself.

Mr. Joshi: 'Where did he get them from?"

"LAWLESS LAW"

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar: My friend only knows how to create labour disputes. Let him read the constitutional law. The Government established by law in the Indian States is the Government that exists there. Law emanates in British India from some authority. It emanates in the Indian State from the Ruler (a voice: "It is a lawless law.")

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar: "We are accustomed to that expression more in British India than in the Indian States" (Laughter.) The speaker congratuted Mr. Glancy on his excellent speech. Mr. Glancy had experience and had in fact looked at things from a critical point of view. His opinion was that of a disinterested man.

"NOT ANGELS."

Mr. Glancy had said "A good Ruler excites in the minds of his subjects a degree of affection and devotion which it is difficult sometimes (I will say, always) for Westerners to realize. It seems to me that in these times when many changes are passing over the race of India and many readjustments have to be made, it is worth while thinking seriously before we proceed to weaken or uproot any nucleus around which the seed of loyalty and patriotism will naturally grow."

Mr. Ghaznavi: "Are you reading from the Arabian nights?" (Laughter).

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar: No, Sir. The thing happens next door to you to-day. I do not claim that Princes are angels. Even Lord Krishna had said "Simply because I have put on human garb people laugh at me." "Can I claim infallibility for these gentlemen? But I would like the House to appreciate the disinterested opinion of Mr. Glancy."

STATES NOT CONQUERED.

Proceeding the speaker said that the Indian States issued firmans only where quick action was necessary such as sending out mischief-mongers. He next lodged a protest against the claim of paramountcy. The Government of India had no right of paramountcy. The States were not conquered. All that the Government of India could do was to influence the rulers as a matter of policy. But they had no right in the manner claimed under paramountcy.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: "If you go too far the Bill may be withdrawn" (Laughter).

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar: I have made sure of that, by saying that the Bill is a neighbourly act of friendship. It is a good Bill and should be passed.

Sardar Raghbir Singh said that it was legitimate that the people of the States should also be protected. He suggested that Indian Princes ought to be given proper education, before they assumed the Gadi. He considered that most of troubles in the States were on account of insufficient education of the rulers. This did not necessarily imply foreign education. Even knowledge acquired in ordinary 'pathshalas' was quite enough. He appealed to the House to modify the provisions relating to the press, so as to make them less stringent.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that Indian States and British India had remained side by side from time immemorial and as civilization grew the status of Indian States had been materially reduced. He said that the Government already possessed vast powers under the existing law and if those powers were properly applied then there would be no necessity for a measure of this kind. Sir Abdur Rahim remarked that 'prima facie,' in enacting the laws it would appear that there were in charge of these States and that they must be looked to for more protection if necessary.

Sir Harry Haig: Even in the Press Act of 1910 there was a similar provision.

WHY THESE DRASTIC POWERS?

Sir Abdur Rahim asserted that the Penal Code had made a provision for cases which the Bill intended to deal with and there was no necessity to go further than that. Dealing with the various clauses of the Bill, Sir Abdur Rahim said that clause 3 relating to contempt or incitement of disaffection practically substituted executive action for judicial procedure. The Government itself declared that the Civil Disobedience and other such movements had been crushed and that no emergency existed at present. That being so, were they justified in giving drastic powers to meet an emergency when no emergency was proved? He protested against encroachment upon fundamental rights of association and free speech ordinarily acquired under any form of civilised Government.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Uncertified Cases Of Deaths

The Bombay Municipality does not appear to be disposed to do anything to reduce the number of uncertified cases of deaths in the city. About 65 per cent of the total number of deaths in the city are not properly certified, the burial or cremation, as the case may be being carried out on the certificates of the municipal Ramoshis or sepoys. This question has been before the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation. One of the suggestions put forward before this Committee was the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to enable the municipal authorities to forbid the removal of a corpse from the place of death until a medical certificate showing the cause of death was obtained either from the Municipal Registrar or from the private medical attendant. In the case of a pauper, it was suggested that where the municipal registrar was unable to attend and where it was necessary to call a private medical practitioner. the fee to be paid to the latter should be borne by the municipality. The committee, however, opined that in view of the religious customs and susceptibilities of the people and the exceedingly backward state of education, it would not be feasible to adopt the remedy suggested. The old routine of issuing death certificates by the Municipal Ramoshis will, therefore, continue in future.

Match Factory Closure

There is something more than mere coincidence in Sir George Schuster's motion of the Matches Excise Bill to the Select Committee and the closure of the Wimco factory at Ambernath. A sound concern which was able to withstand the Krueger crash is collapsing before Schuster's onslaught. If this is the state of this premier concern, lesser ones cannot hope to thrive. Since the establishment of the factory ten years ago Ambernath was a bee-hive of industry. With Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company, Wollen Mills, Leather Cloth Factory and Match Factory Ambernath became a veritable labour colony. The Wollen Mills and leather cloth factory have closed doors and with the closure of the match factory, there will be hardly any smoke visible in chimneys. The result will be that the labourers thrown out at Ambernath will perform 'Hijarat" to Bombay and join the ranks of the army of the unemployed in the city. One wonders whether Sir George is manufacturing trade wind or whirlwind. "Surcharge" Schuster seems to be out for match laurels.

Diamond Cotton Chart

Diamond Cotton Charts for the months of January and February 1934 have just been published by the Co-operative Forward Business Agency, 71/73A, Apollo Street, Bombay. The annual subscription for monthly chart is Rs. 25. This chart contains useful information regarding cotton and bullion markets, showing in detail daily fluctuations in New York, Liverpool and Bombay Cotton Markets together with Dollar-Sterling and Franc-Sterling Cross rates and daily gold and silver prices. In a small column is given a graphical representation of daily variations of New York Cotton prices. This compilation is a useful record for businessmen for ready reference.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6).

of all the decree holders; or there should be an agency expressly declared in the decree itself.

Small Print And Its Dangers.

Once again a warning has been issued by the Bench against the use of practically unreadable small type in mercantile documents. Railways, Insurance Companies, and indentors of goods are some of the worst offenders in this respect. The various clauses in these documents are framed and inserted in the interests of those preparing them after taking the best legal opinion; yet the person whose signature is taken thereon is deprived of the most obvious facility of reading and understanding them before he binds himself to observe them. The cost of paper is small, and printing is cheap and large type are always available, and yet, these documents continue to become more and more difficult to read as time passes. When such documents, with perhaps a number of unverified erasures and contradictory corrections therein come before the Court for being construed and given effect to, the courts, naturally, raise their voice of protest. As these protests have so far gone unheeded, a warning has now been issued by the Bench, and it will be well if those to whom it concerns will take note of it. In "Lestrange v Grancole Ltd," which was decided recently in England, a purchaser of a cigarette machine who was discontented with his purchase, pleaded a breach of warranty, but as she had signed a document excluding all warranties, it was in vain for her to say that she had not perused its details. Lord Justice Maugham, however, took the opportunity to warn merchants that if they pursued their objectionable course, a case may arise wherein the court may hold their action fraudulent. It is hoped that the several Chambers of Commerce in India will draw the attention of their members to this aspect of the question.

Franchise And The Purdah.

In the course of a District Board election in the Madras Presidency, the District Election officer issued a circular directing that gosha ladies should unveil themselves in the polling booths if their identity was challenged by the candidate. One of the candidates got a private easy chair, leaned himself on it in front of the booth and insisted that each purdah voter should unveil herself in accordance with the circular. It was alleged that the result of this conduct was that only a small number of Mahomedan purdah voters exercised the franchise and a large number of purdah voters were scared away. On objection being taken by a rival candidate, the Election Commissioner set aside the election on this ground. Thereupon the successful candidate moved the High Court to issue a writ of "certiorari" to quash the order setting aside the election. The matter was heard by Sir Vepa Ramesam, Officiating Chief Justice. His Lordship was of the opinion that a candidate or his agent should have an opportunity of looking at the voters. If such an opportunity was not given, personations could go on "ad infinitum" without the possibility of the fact being noticed by the candidate or the voters. The Chief Justice observed: "It may be said that my conclusions will be very inconvenient to gosha ladies. I quite recognise the fact and I quite sympathise with them. . . All that can be said is that if they are anxious to exercise the franchise, they should relax slightly from their adhering to the gosha system. For an instant at least they should show themselves to be seen by the candidates." The order of the Election Commissioner was accordingly quashed and the election was held to be good. From this decision, an appeal was preferred which came up for hearing before Sir Owen Beasley, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bardswell. The Chief Justice in dismissing the appeal, observed: "It is difficult to see how the selection of an easy chair instead of an ordinary chair as a resting place by a candidate can have any possible bearing upon the question of whether an election offence has been committed." The learned Judge held that the circular requiring gosha women electors to unveil their faces before the polling officer was perfectly legal.

CHANGE INSURANCE LAW

Mr. Krishnalal Jhaveri's Message To Conference

The following message has been sent by Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, to the Chairman, Reception Committee, Indian Insurance Conference, Lahore:—

Regret, I am unable to attend Conference owing to other engagements but I generally sympathise with the move to organise an annual conference of Indian Insurance concerns whose future will largely depend on the support of public opinion as much as their own sound methods of working and stability. The Conference should endeavour to focus opinion on defects of existing legislation and urge for an immediate overhauling of the machinery which while rightly controlling the mushroom concerns springing up in numerous places should generally safeguard and promote genuine Indigenous Enterprise and set a limit to foreign enterprise, which in any event should not be allowed to invest Indian capital or insurance business outside this country. I wish every success to the Conference which I hope will lead to some important developments regarding Indian Insurance.

Sastri Still Believes In Constitutional Agitation

It Would Be Wrong To Call Upon People To Non-Co-operate Indefinitely, Says Moderate Leader

TRICHINOPOLY, April 3

"There is no doubt whatever, in my judgment, that further progress of our country is bound up with our whole-hearted return to constitutional method" declared the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, addressing a large gathering in Trichinopoly.

Mr. Sastri held that to call upon the people to bear indefinitely the sufferings and sacrifices involved in the non-cooperation movement would be wrong, and expressed the opinion that it was not posible to ascribe to the leader of the movement the foolish idea that hewanted it every day of his life.

Referring to the constitutional method of agitation Mr. Sastri said "I will not allow, for a moment that it has been barren or unfructuous. It is slow, but it is sure. It does not involve the breaking up of society or the cutting off of youngmen from all their moorings, such as the disciplined life of our public institutions afford."

Dealing with the losses and sufferings caused by the non-co-operation movement he said that it was only an unsympathetic heart that could remain unmoved by the recital of the sufferings of our politicians. Men at first, but afterwards men and women endured from day to day. To call upon the people to bear these sufferings indefinitely would be wrong Mr. Sastri added that this abnormal thing could only be justified by the production of results commensurate with the sacrifices and sufferings, and none was so susceptible to the touch of compassion as the leader of the movement. He is tender to the tiniest creatures that God has made. Of his own will he will cause no injury to the body or mind even of the humblest individual.

If still he took the lead in prescribing the programme which brought about such sufferings on a large scale over the whole of India is it possible to ascribe to him the foolish idea that he wanted it every day of his life? No. He prescribed it only because he expected the desired result within a limited period of time. Things, however, turned out differently.—A. P.

WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from Page 6.)

and twenty-five roubles or about three hundred and fifty rupees.

ONE VALUABLE IDEA

The one thing that our Constitution-makers should take over from the programme of British State Socialism is the idea that economic 'in-equality' must be reduced, that extremes of wealth and poverty must be brought much nearer together, though complete equality and abolition of all differences is impossible, as even Bolshevism is admitting clearly in practice, now.

As to the way of bringing this about, the Bolshevik method is obviously not at all practicable here.

Russian Communist strategy postulates, firstly, what has been called 'an imminently revolutionary situation'; secondly, a strong party equipped to take advantage of it and determined and ready to use violence without stint; in the old familiar words, the ripe 'Time' and the capable 'Men,' i.e., conditions favourable for general armed insurrection, and a large well-organised body of men possessed of arms and resolved and able to carry it through; and thirdly, (be this noted carefully), a complete theory of an ideal Communist structure of society (with room for modification of details, of course) which is to be brought into being as soon as the old structure has been destroyed by the insurrection. Such a structure has been so brought into being in Russia. Lenin and Trotsky and their compatriots did not say to each other, as many of our people, of very different political parties, too, have been saying in effect: "Let us race up and grab hold of the basket of sweets called political power, first, and then afterwards we shall hold a big palaver and decide which of us will have which and how much of the sweets." The Russian revolutionists had decided beforehand how they would distribute the sweets.

NON-VIOLENCE, BEST POLICY

Now, the Congress, admittedly the strongest political party in India, recognised as such by the actions and even the express words now and then of the Govtrnment itself, though temporarily put out of action and recovering breath after the second or the third round of the match, utterly eschews the force of 'violence,' and believes in efficacy of the force of non-violent organised wide-spread passive resistance and persistent pressure and obstructionism—an efficacy recognised by Sir Hugh Macpherson directly and Sir Malcolm Hailey indirectly. At the very least, this is the best, nay the only, 'policy' open to India in her present circstances for emerging out of those circumstances into better ones, but even on 'principle,' unless indeed modern civilisation be fated to disappear in more murderous world-wars and convulsions (Nature's inevitable cure for Capitalism and Nationalist State Socialism and Bureaucratism, etc., run amuck), and humanity to sink back into the beast, the potency of this new method, transferred by the spiritual genius of Mahatma Gandhi from the field of industrial economics to that of politics, will be recognised and employed more and more in place of the other, to settle external as well as internal disputes, as the so-called civilised nations approach nearer to real civilisation, by all of them.

Also, the 'imminently revolutionary situation,' such as crushing defeat of the governing power in a war with an external foe and millions of self-disbanded soldiers with arms in their hands, famishing and thoroughly disgusted with the then regime, scattered all over the land (as in the case of Russia during the World-War) is not present here either; though its arrival is far from impossible, seeing the way the race for armaments has been renewed by the 'Great Powers,' and India, 'the Great Dependency,' with its millions going unfed and unclothed in order to provide glitter for 'the brightest jewels in the Crown,' viz., the super-capitalists of Britain, remains the great universally coveted 'Apple of Discord.' As Dr. Annie Besant, with her deep spiritual insight as well as wide and varied social and political experience, used often to say: "Peace between England and India means peace in all the world." The world-war was started, among other things, to prevent the extension of the Berlin-Baghdad Railway to Baluchistan and Burma.

The strategy, then, which brought Bolshevism to successful birth in Russia, is wholly inapplicable to India, so far as the first two postulates are concerned.—

(To Be Continued.)

MRS. NEHRU FOR CALCUTTA

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru, and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru are proceeding to Calcutta tomorrow for treatment and see Jawaharlal.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru will stay at Sewasadai Hospital.

Originally it was intended that they should accompany Dr. Roy but since the latter will proceed direct to see Mahatmaji in connexion with the revival of the Swaraj Party, he advised them to proceed to Calcutta where he joins them.

New Delhi Confirmation

NEW DELHI, April 3.

The "United Press" message broadcast last week regarding Sir B. Mitter's being appointed as the Executive Councillor of the Bengal Government as a permanent incumbent in the place of Sir P. C. Mitter is corroborated by enquiries made in the highly reliable and well-informed quarters.—United Press.

Who Will Succeed Sir A. K. Ghuznavi?

NEW DELHI, April 3.

A strong rumour is current here that of all the candidates Messrs. Abdullah Suhrawardy and Abdul Mamin stand equally the bright chances of succeeding Sir A. K. Ghuznavi as the Executive Councillor of the Bengal Government.—United Press.

It is understood that Lewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari will proceed to Bombay very shortly to meet His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, before he sails for Europe on April 9.—United Press.

INSURE WITH INDIAN COS.

Benefits Of Growth Of Indigenous Concerns

STRONG PLEA MADE AT LAHORE CONFERENCE

LAHORE, April 3.

In the Indian Insurance Conference, held to-day under the presidecy of Acharya P. C. Ray, a resolution was adopted appealing to the Indians to place all their Insurance business with the indigenous companes so as to help the progress of such institutions and to enhance the economic welfare of the country.

Mr. Desai in moving the resolution regretted that the existence of the foreign Government was a great obstacle in the way of progress of the indigenous Insurance business. He was convinced that the things would have been better under Swaraj.

THE GREAT DIFFERENCE

Sardar Sardul Singh, supporting the resolution, said that the money given to the Indian insurance companies generally is returned to the country in various forms, but the money given to foreign companies is invested outside the country, and the Indians never gain anything therefrom. The growth of Indian insurance would lead to industrial enterprises all over the country, which would go a long way in relieving the miseries of the countrymen.

The next mover requested the Indian companies to make their re-assurance arrangement which, he said, was a corollary to the previous resolution. After the civil disobedience movement on the appeal being made by the Indian National Congress the situation considerably improved in the matter of re-assurance with the Indian companies.

LEAVE IT TO THEIR GOOD SENSE

The speaker realised the difficulty of non-life insurance business and wanted to leave the mattter to the good sense of the Indian companies.

Mr. Sidwa moved an amendment stating that so far a life business was concerned, re-assurance should be made solely and wholly with the Indian companies, while in the case of fire, marine etc., re-assurance should be done as far as practicable with the Indian companies.

Mr. Suresh Roy, explaining the underlying motive of his solution, said he wanted to give a certain measure of latitude to the Indian companies in the matter of re-assurance, as he knew that practical difficulties might arise if the resolution left no scope for freedom of action on their part, but he was in perfect agreement with the spirit and ideal of the amendment moved by Mr. Sidwa.

Ultimately he accepted the amendment and the resolution as amended was passed.

APPEAL TO INSURANCE COS.

Reassembling the Insurance Conference adopted resolution moved from the Chair, viewing with profound sense of horror the havoc wrought by the earthquake resulting in the loss of human lives and property in Bihar and Nepal, offering deep sympathy with inhabitants of the afflicted areas and appealing to various insurance companies to consider the desirability of relaxing their rules, with the object of expediting settlement of claims, and in case of life policies without much burden.—United Press.

WALKS 1,400 MILES

Ordered To Execute Brothers, Bolivian Cadet Flees

BUENOS AIRES, (By Mail).

A 15-year-old Bolivian military cadet, who fled from his post in La Paz after having been ordered to shoot his two brothers as deserters, has arrived here at the end of a 1,400-mile walk. His journey from La Paz has taken him six months.

His two brothers, he declares, deserted but were recaptured and condemned to death. The officer in charge ordered him to execute his own brothers with a machine gun.

When he refused to do so he was required to draw lots with three corporals for the office of executioner. The draw fell to one of the others, but he saw his brothers, with other deserters, mowed down with a machine gun.

After that experience, he says, he fled with three companions and crossed the frontier. They forcibly seized clothes from a civilian and tramped towards Baires on their way here.

The "Leader's" Lucknow correspondent learns authoritatively that Justice Bseshwarnath Srivastava has not resigned his judgeship of the Ouds chief court as was reported by the Associated Press.

Miss Dhiraja Baken N. Patel, the first Kunbi girl to appear for the Matriculation Examination in Bombay.

NO MENINGITIS IN VARIAV

Dr. Divanji Allays Misgivings

BARODA, April 4.

Misgivings caused among the inhabitants of Variav at the report of 2 patients being afflicted with epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis in their midst have been allayed by Dr. Kumar Kanl Divanji's assurances to them that meningitis has not been diagnosed any where at Variav and that care is being taken to protect the local residents against infection being carried to Variav from meningitis-infected areas.—United Press.

VEDIC HYMNS TO CURE MENINGITIS

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

Believing that the cerebro-spinal fever what is commonly known as meningitis is the result of sins committed by people and failure on their part to satisfy gods and goddesses, the Hindu citizens of Ahmedabad are now lighting sacred fires in altars specially prepared for the purpose in every street.

Vedic hymns are chanted at the altars by priests to save the citizens from the epidemic which inspite of the best precautionary and preventive measures adopted by the City Municipality does not show any sign of abatement.

After the Vedic ceremonies are over, dinners are given to Brahmins.—United Press.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL

LONDON, April 3.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—First Division: Birmingham 3, Sheffield Wednesday 0; Huddersfield 0; Liverpool 2; Leicester City 1; Wolverhampton 1; Second Division: Bradford 5, Burnley 0; Third Division: (Southern Section): Coventry 4; Bournemouth 1.—Reuter.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY RESULTS

LONDON, April 3.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules:—

Keighley 21, Batley 5.
Leeds 24, Oldham 11.
Bramley 0, Featherstone 7.
Nalifax 13, Widnes 0.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules on Tuesday:—

Bath 8, Headingley 0
Bristol 6, St. Bart's Hospital 5.
Newport 6, Barbarians 11.
Cardiff 12, Coventry 9.
Gloucester 47, Bradford 3.
Pontypool 16, London Welsh 6.
—Reuter.

ALL-BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, April 4.

Yesterday 3 games were decided in one of which Miss L. Row figured. In the mixed Doubles with Wagle, Miss Row was mainly responsible for the victory over Gupte and Miss Merchant.

The following are the results:—

GENTS DOUBLES.

Talyarkhan and Vanarse beat Contractor and Vakharia 6-3; 7-5

Talyarkhan and Vanarse beat E. Pereira and Y. S. Rao 6-3; 6-1

MIXED DOCBLES.

Wagle and Miss Row bea Gupte & Miss Merchant 6-4; 6-2

The "London Gazette" announces that Brigadier B. N. Sergison-Brooke has been promoted to Major-General.

Retirements announced include that of Lieut.-General B. R. Kirwan.

SURVEY PARTIES ASSESS EXTENT OF DAMAGE

Government Expect, With Reasonable Monsoon, 90 Per Cent. Of Land Would Yield Normal Crop In North Bihar

PATNA, April 3.

A Government communique says that the devastation of large areas of cultivated lands in north Bihar by sand deposits, was perhaps the most alarming of the problems caused by the earthquake.

Though the phenomenon appeared in the Assam earthquake in 1897, its occurrence in an area where a population of 800 to a square mile depends entirely on the produce of the land for its livelihood, was at once recognised by the Government of Bihar and Orissa as giving rise to a situation which demanded instant action.

The real extent of these deposits was at first not known. Reports of the devastation caused by sand deposits varied greatly. While some said that the deposits were sporadic and of a local character, others claimed that vast areas had been covered with thick deposits rendering resumption of cultivation hopeless within a reasonable period. Faced with this problem, the Government recognised that the first thing to be done was to find out the true position, so that they could help the cultivators.

SURVEY PARTIES.

Chaukidars were ordered to report roughly what proportion of fields in their respective villages were damaged. These reports were necessarily very inaccurate, but it provided a basis upon which it was possible to say that the greater part of the damage lay in the area between Motihari and Muzaffarpur, along the Darbhanga Railway Line and the Nepal frontier. This tract of the country covers nearly 4,000 square miles. Having thus determined where the worst area lay, ten survey parties were sent out to ascertain the proportion of sand deposits in the fields and the depth of the deposit. These parties started work in the middle of March, and they have already covered about 800 square miles, and for 333 square miles the final figures have been worked out.

MAJOR PORTION NOT AFFECTED.

It is now possible to announce from their reports that the greater part of the cultivated land has escope damage altogether. In ninety per cent of the cultivated land, there is no sand deposit and from this, it is evident that there is no reason why the cultivators should not obtain the normal crop which their lands produced before the earthquake.

Of the ten per cent of cultivated land that has been damaged, the depth of the deposits varies from over two feet in 7 per cent of the cultivated land and under a foot in the remaining three per cent of the cultivated land.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE.

From these figures, it is evident that the extent of the damage by sand deposits is not great and there is little reason to fear that the cultivators have been deprived of their means of livelihood. There would undoubtedly be some diminuation in the fertility, while some of the land affected will not produce a crop next season, only few villagers have been so affected, and with a reasonable monsoon, 90 per cent of the land ought to yield a normal crop. Even in some of the damaged fields, some crop can be obtained, if the cultivator takes advantage of the monetary help which the Government is distributing and work with a will to help the Government to remove the deposits.—A.P.

SAND DEPOSIT ON CULTIVATED LAND

Striking Statement In Official Communique

PATNA, April 3.

The most reassuring feature of the report of the professional survey parties detailed by Govt. in the 'quake area in north Bihar to ascertain the extent of sand deposit on cultivated land, is that by far the greater part of the cultivated land has escaped damage altogether, on ninety per cent of the cultivated land no appreciable deposit of sand has occurred at all and there is no reason why cultivators of these fields should not obtain the normal crop which their lands produced before the earthquake. These are among the striking statements contained in Government communique which has just been issued.

"CHRISTIAN IN THOUGHT & SPIRIT"

What Sanatanists Call Mahatmaji

KARACHI, April 4.

The 3rd session of the Sind Provincial Sanatan Dharma Sammelan opened yesterday at Shikarpur under the presidency of Pandit Ramkrishna Jha M.L.A. and the Patna General Secretary of the All-India Brahmin Mahasabha. Various Sanatanist institutions are taking part in the conference. A large number of delegates from all important centres participated.

IDEAL POLITICIAN.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Seth Chetumal Hariram in welcoming the delegates said that Lokmanya Tilak was an ideal politician. It was due to his tive Councils and Assembly who instead of protecting the rights and further political interests of Sanatanist Hindus concentrate their energies on such anti-religi-influence that the Congress had strictly confined itself to the political sphere alone, without drifting to non-political matters, or interfering with the religious affairs of any community.

He condemned Gandhiji for departing from this wholesome principle, and his precedent and proved him to be a Christian in thought and spirit from his utterances. He accused the Congress of being led by a clique of revolutionaries, and of meddling in religious matters of Hindus only, without touching any other community.

President Jha after recounting some of the unique features of Hinduism called attention to the menace that threatened Sanatan Dharam from within and strongly condemned the activities of those Hindu members of Legislaous bills as the "Temple Entry." "Untouchability Removal" and the "Hindu Marriage Dissolution Bill."

He exhorted the Sanatanist Hindus who form 95 per cent. of the Hindu population not to send anti-Sanatanist Hindu members to legislatures in the coming elections and appealed to the Government not to permit the enactment of bills of a religious type.

He asked the conference seriously to consider the question of the "Temple Entry Bill" at present on the Legislative anvil, and express their views clearly and emphatically. He also protested against the separation of Sind as being opposed to Hindu interests.—A. P.

ANOTHER TRANS-ANDEAN LINE

South America Soon To Have 5th Rail Across Range

BUENOS AIRES, (By Mail).

South America will soon have its fifth railway across the Andes Mountains. It is being built by the Argentine and Chilean governments and will run from Salta in the northernmost part of Argentina, to the Chilean seaport, Antofagasta.

The puzzle of how to operate it profitably, however, has not yet been solved.

Several years ago, the late President Yrigoyen of Argentina, began to build the Argentine link of the new line, which crosses the barren northern desert of Argentina to the equally barren nitrate region of Chile.

President Yrigoyen asked no authorization from Congress for the line, but little by little more than 25,000,000 dols. (£5,000,000) of Argentine funds have gone into the project and now the Government have voted another 15,000,000 dols. (£3,000,000) fod its completion.

After waiting to see whether Argentine would actually carry the line to its border, Chile is now pushing work on its side of the boundary.

Trans-Andean railways already link Mollendo, Peru with Lapaz Bolivia, via Lake Titicaca; Arica and Lapaz, Antofagasta and Lapaz, and Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile with Buenos Aires.

DACOITS KILL WOMAN

Stabbed To Death On Offering Resistance

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Information has reached Calcutta of a sensational armed dacoity committed in the house of a rich widow, in the village of Sheikpur, near Mograhat Railway Station, in the course of which the woman was stabbed to death on her offering resistance.

Eight persons from the neighbouring village were arrested.

It is understood that with a view to putting villagers off the scent, the dacoits went dressed as Punjabis.—United Press.

ARE your nose and throat full of mucus? Have you lost your sense of taste and smell? Do you feel weak, anaemic, half alive? Deadly *catarrh* has you in its clutches . . . draining your vitality . . . ruining your enjoyment of life! Don't let this condition keep on dragging you down. Act now, get a jar of *Men-tho-la-tum*...the amazing remedy that quickly clears dangerous disease germs from your head and drives out the poisons that are sapping your strength.

Apply *Men-tho-la-tum* to your nostrils . . . rub it on your chest and throat. Breathe deeply. Let the marvellous antiseptic vapours of this healing balm penetrate to every part of the nose, throat and lungs, bringing quick relief. Inflammation subsides, mucus is expelled, the head, throat and nose are cleared of poisons. Soon you will feel far better! You will breathe easily, enjoy your food, and vigour will return.

But be sure to get genuine *Men-tho-la-tum*. This is the marvellous penetrating balm that attacks poisonous germs instantly. It is made of powerful essences, especially prepared to bring *quick* and *lasting results*. Remember, too, that *Men-tho-la-tum* gives you more balm for your money.

FREE TRIAL! Test *Men-tho-la-tum* at our expense. Fill out this coupon, send it with ½ anna for postage to Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, and you will receive a generous supply of *Men-tho-la-tum* by return mail. D-95

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

Double Tragedy On Calcutta Road

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Chowringhee Road in front of the Grand Hotel was the scene of a shocking tragedy this morning when a beggar woman was knocked down by a motor bus and killed outright.

The tragedy is heightened by the fact that the woman was "enceinte". The shock precipitated delivery of the child which shared the same fate with its mother.—United Press.

Tiger Killed by Lathi Blows

KOLHAPUR, April 3.

News as to how a villager killed a tiger with lathi has been received here.

It is reported that a party of villagers was on a jungle trip, near Ajra a small town in the Jehalkaranji State. A member of the party, who got separated from his comrades found himself before a tiger measuring 9 feet in length.

Keeping his presence of mind, he attacked the tiger with his lathi before the tiger could attack him. In the meantime his friends reached to his support in response to his shouts. All the villagers jointly attacked the tiger with their lathis until it was done to death.

It is stated that this tiger was doing havoc in the neighbouring villages.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

STEADY UNDERTONE IN AMERICAN COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 6 Points Up

FURTHER SHARP DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD

Easy Tendency In Chicago Grains

BOMBAY, April 4.

On Wednesday the sterling dollar cross rate opened firm but later declined slightly. The sterling franc cross rate also witnessed the same changes.

GOOD DEMAND IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market maintained a steady undertone in spite of the uncertainty regarding political developments. Small profit-taking was absorbed by a fairly good demand and the trend was upward.

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER EASY.

London gold price marked a further sharp decline to-day and silver also ruled slightly easy.

CHICAGO GRAINS WEAK.

Liverpool wheat ruled quiet and Chicago grains showed an easy tendency on account of commission houses selling.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange displayed a quiet tendency with irregular movements while gilt edged securities after being strong reacted a little.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 4.

Previous closing rate	.....	11.99
To-day's opening rate	.....	11.98
Difference	.....	—.01
To-day's closing rate	.....	12.05
Difference	.....	+.06

Broach Expectation July Rs. 201-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, April 4.

Previous closing rate	.....	6.08
To-day's opening rate	.....	6.08
Difference	.....	unchanged
To-day's closing rate	.....	6.09
Difference	.....	+.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 4.

Despite the uncertainty as regards political developments the New York cotton market maintained a steady undertone without any spectacular rise or fall. Prices at first declined on scattered selling but later rallied on local buying and governing influenced by steadiness in Liverpool and stock markets.

Trading in May commenced one point lower at 11.98 but price declined to 11.96 on some profittaking. At this level however fairly good demand was evidenced and the market moved with an upward trend may registering 12.02.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.05 with a rise of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 4.

The following were the opening ranges

May	(11.91/11.90)	11.98/11.98
July	(12.02/12.01)	12.10/12.10
October	(12.18/12.17)	12.24/12.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 4.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May	(6.11)	6.06
American May	(6.08)	6.05
Egyptian May	(8.57)	8.50
Egyptian July	(8.57)	8.50

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 4.
10-30 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures opened 1 point down, Broach July-August was dealt in at Rs. 200-2 and later at Rs. 200-10 at night. Fluctuations in the New York cotton market were small so the local market also moved within a narrow range. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 200-10 with New York futures 3 down and Liverpool closing futures 1 up.

NEW BRITISH LOAN

Favourable Impression In London

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 4.

The very favourable impression made in the City by the new 150 million 3 per cent funding loan led to a rise in giltedged securities in the Stock Exchange this morning. There were numerous gains from 1/8 to 1/2 point. War Loans at 104 7/16 touched a record price. India stocks shared improvement and new 3 1/2 per cent loan which recently was at a discount was quoted at 1 3/4 premium.

Sir K. V. Reddi will take charge of the membership of Madras Executive Councillor on April 25 at Ooty.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 4.

Previous closing	.....	5.17 5/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.16 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 4.

Previous closing	.....	5.17 1/16
To-day's opening	.....	5.18
To-day's closing	.....	5.16 1/8
Difference	.....	—.00 15/16

FRANC RATE.

London, April 4.

Previous closing	.....	78.37
To-day's opening	.....	78.43
To-day's closing	.....	78.28
Difference	.....	—.00.9

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 4.

London Exchanges opened firm with the sterling dollar at 5.18 and moved in irregular movements but with a downward tendency the price later being quoted at 517 1/8.

The closing rate was 5.16 1/8

Franc opened at 78.43 and slightly improved to 78.46 but later declined to 78.40.

The rate finally closed at 78.28

LONDON SILVER

London, April 4.

The market closed steady.

	Last Price	To-day's price
Spot	23d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	20 1/16d.	19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 4.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price
Gold per ounce	£6-15-2	£6-14-3

BULLION

London, April 4.

Influx (nil)	nil
Withdrawal (nil)	nil
Gold (£6-15-2)	£6-14-3
Silver (20d.)	19 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 4.

3 months (1 p.c.)	1 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.)	1 1/32 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.)	1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 3.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 3/32) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.91 1/2) 5.91 7/8
New York on Bombay	(38.87) 39.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.97) 0.97
London on Milan	(59.96) 60.12
London on Shanghai	(1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe	(1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 4.

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 55/1, 60/15, and 61/2 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery. Prices however declined on lower Shanghai advices and closed steady at Rs. 54/15, 60/13 and 61.

Gold opened at Rs. 33/3/6, 33/3/6 and 33/4 for ready, Vaishakh 1st and Vaishakh 2nd delivery, with a steady undertone but later prices moved upwards on easy dollar exchange finally closing at **Rs. 33/6, 33/6, and 33/6/6.**

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 4.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 53 5/8 and 55 3/4 October at i.e. about 1/2 lower than the previous closing. Poor demand characterised the session.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, April 4.

Prices on the Chicago wheat market declined on commission houses selling and liquidation. May was quoted at 85 1/4, July at 85 and September at 85 7/8.

CHICAGO OATS AND HYE.

Chicago, April 4.

Chicago oats were quiet with May at 31 7/8 and July at 32 5/8.

Rye was quoted at 47 3/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 4.

Argentine linseed. market was dull with May at noon being quoted at 12.14 i.e. 1 point lower than the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 4.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p m in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£237 3/8) £236 7/8 irregular.
Lead (£11 1/2) £11 1/4 steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36) £35 1/2 to £36
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

First Market ... Continent New Crop April-May (£16 1/2) £16 7/16 sellers.
Dundee April (£18 1/4) unquoted.
Lightning April (£17) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (5 9/32) 5 9/32 paid and buyers.
April-June (5 13/32) 5 7/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay April-May (£10 15/16) £10 15/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£10 13/16) £10 13/16
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 1/2) £9 1/2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£8 15/16) £8 15/16 sellers

JUTE SHARES RULE FIRM

Small Business In Coals And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, April 4.

Jute ruled firm with good business resulting at hardening rates. In Coals small business took place at more or less quotation prices. Teas were steady. In Miscellaneous electrical issues were in fair demand, while Engineering issues were slightly easier.

Securities were strong. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent paper 76/14 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/10; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 97/11; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103/5 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1943 102/15 small lot; 4 1/2 per cent bonds 1934 100/12; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 102/4; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 108/2; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 115/8 small odd lot; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 107/8; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 108 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1271/8.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 81/8.

Cottons:—Kesoram 8/8; New Victoria pref. 4/2.

Coals:—Amalgamated 17/12; Bansra 4/10; Burrakur 14/8 small lot; North West Fully paid 13/6; Sendra 10/8 small odd lot; Standard 27/12; Union 10/12.

JUTES.

Anglo India 392; Auckland 232 small lot; Budge Budge pref 133; Birla 10/14; Delta 393 small lot; Gourepore 460; Ganges 304 small lots; Howrah 57; Kamarhatty 567; Kanknarrah 4758/8 small lots; Kelvin 572 small lot; Lawrence ordy 495; Lothian 317; Orient 232/8; Reliance 80; Standard 361; Union 484/8.

Miscellaneous:—Agra electric 105; Dacca electric 16/12; Arthur Butler ordy 10/8; Burn and Co., ordy 230 small lot; Burn and Co., 6 per cent. pref. 103/8; Indian Sundard Wagon ordy 51/8; B. I. Corporation pref 125; Midnapore Zebindary 64/8; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 11.

Sugars:—Basti 202; Champaran 22/12; Cawnpore 32/4; Carew and Co., 17/4; Murree Brewery 192/8 small lot; New Savan 13/6; Samastipore 10/4.

Teas:—Baradhighi 51 cum div; Banarhat pref 126; Bishnauth 27/12; Central Cachar 91 cum div; Dhelakhat 27/12 small odd lots; Eastern Cachar 11/4; Ethelbarric 10/19 cum div; Naga Hills 18/8 ex div; Tezpore ordy 10/6.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, tenders to the amount of £ 54,000,000 at 1s 6 1/16d were received and allotted approximately 1 3/4 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 11th inst. on the same conditions as previously announced.

ACTIVITY CHIEFLY CENTRED IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

WEST AFRICAN MININGS ACTIVE

Firm Opening In Wall Street

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 4.

On the Stock Exchange activity chiefly centred in giltedged securities but after the early sharp advance in most issues, the market became unsettled, prices generally reacting on some selling in order to provide funds for reinvestment in the attractive New Government issue of which subscriptions open to-morrow.

Other sections in the Stock Exchange were dull except West African minings which continued active.

Commodities were featureless. Wall Street opened firm but now turned idle with interest being confined in the eventual form of the Stock Exchange Contol Bill.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 4.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 4.
3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet and irregular. Giltedged securities after being firm reacted. Indian Loans after being firm became weaker. Industrials generally were quiet but steady.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£81) £81 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (103 1/8) £103 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 5/8) £112 7/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/4) £104 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11) dol 11
International Holding (dol 2 1/4) dol 2 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 6 5/8) dol 6 5/8
Musical Industries (25-9) 25-7 1/2
Princhin John (36-6) 37-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (37-4 1/2) 37-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (93-7 1/2) 93-9
Swedish Match (9-3) 9-3
Dunlop Rubber (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
University Ordinary (23-3) 23-10 1/2
Ford Motors (27-6) 28-0
Cables and Wireless (£9 7/8) £10
British American Tobacco (118-9) 120-0
Camera "A" (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (119-0) 119-0
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-6) 17-4 1/2
Distillers (89-0) 89-6
British Celonese (14-1 1/2) 14-3
J and P Coats Ordinary (63-0) 63-0
Courtanks Ordinary (53-9) 53-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-3) 12-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-6) 9-6
Inter Nickels (27 1/8) 27 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 4
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 3/8) £80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/4) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 1/4) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 3/4 premium) 1 3/4 premium.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111 1/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (28-9) 28-9
Dorun Tea (57-6) 57-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 37-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19-9) 19-9
Gula Kelampong (19 1/2) 19 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 27-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-10 1/2) 61-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (13-10 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 1/4) £18 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (46-0) 45-3
Rand Mines (130-0) 130 0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-3) 36-3
Anglo-Persian (48-9) 48-9
Burma Oil (91-10 1/2) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (10-3) 10-3
Shell Transport (51-3) 51-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£21 1/4) £21 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 4.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 38 7/8) dol 39 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/2) dol 15 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 52) dol 53
United States Steel preference (unquoted) dol 90 1/2

ARMS FIND IN PROFESSOR'S HOUSE

Surprise Raid By Barisal Police

BARISAL, April 4.

Altogether 24 bombshells, some live cartrilges, two daggers and four axes are reported to have been discovered to-day following a surprise raid in the town residence of Mr. Kshetra Mohan Ghose, Professor of the local college. One youngman named Surya Das who was living in the Professor's house was placed under arrest in this connection.

On receiving certain information the D.I.B. staff, along with the local police, raided the Professor's house and discovered an earthen pitcher containing 12 bombshells from underground in one of the rooms. Thus encouraged, the police party excavated the entire courtyard of the house and discovered another pitcher containing 12 more bombshells and other materials referred to.—United Press.

MADRAS OPINION ON TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

MADRAS, April 4.

The opinions collected by the local Government on the Temple Entry Bill are now being printed and classified by the Law Department and will be forwarded to the India Government with their views about the end of June.

The Madras Advocates Association, while stating that though there is considerable sympathy with the objects of the Bill consider that opinion is against legislation on this matter. The association is of the opinion that the bill requires considerable modification in many particulars.—Associated Press Special.

RESIGNATION OF U. P. JUDGE

No Truth In Press Report

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

The news broadcast by the Associated Press that Justice Bishwar Nath Srivastava resigned following the appointment of Mr. Moss King as Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court is authoritatively contradicted as baseless

Justice Bishewar Nath has no intention of resigning in the near future.—United Press.

HARBOURING ABSCONDER

Judge Acquits Accused Of Charge

CHITTAGONG, April 4.

Mr. Simpson, Sessions Judge acquitted to-day Ramani Mohan Das and his servant Aparna Charan De setting aside their convictions on the charge of harbouring Sushil Das Gupta who was wanted in connection with harbouring a notorious terrorist, Surya Sen (since executed).

In doing so the Judge observed that there was no sufficient evidence to show that the accused knew him to be the absconder Sushil when they gave him shelter and unless the prosecution could fix them with knowledge and personal acquaintance with the absconder the charge against them must fail.—United Press.

The employment of insured persons in Britain between the ages of 16 and 64 continues on the upward grade.

Rather over ten million were employed on March 19, this figure being 1,17,000 more those in employment a month before and 64,000 more than a year ago.

Still 2,200,000 are wholly or partly unemployed.—Special Cable.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 4

Following a small rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 202 for Broach J-A delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs 200/12 and improved to Rs. 201 on scattered buying Later on there was increased selling influenced by weakness of Dollar Sterling cross rate to 5.19. There was utter absence of buying and prices declined to Rs. 200/4. The tone of the market was easy Liverpool market opened quiet with prices unchanged. The local market was quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A-M 197/8
Broach J-A 200/8
Oomra May 169/12
Oomra July 171/4
Bengal May 131/4
Bengal July 134/4

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 4.

100 Narshi Nagshi Lasur 5 off
100 Narshi Nagshi Karanja 1 1/2 on
200 Viram Ladha Jalgaon 9 off
100 Viram Ladha Pandurna 6 on
63 N. Manilal Khamgaon 5 off
46 Breul and Co., Akola 170
155 Breul and Co., Akola 169
50 H Bharmal Kala old 179
70 H Bharmal Malkapur 162

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 4

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	145/48	...
Bengal Fine	141/43	...
Bengal F.G	137/39	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	141/43	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	137/39	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	187/90	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	187/90	...
Pundharna Fine	180/92	...
Yeotmal Fine	179/81	...
Arvi Fine	179/81	...
Ellichpur Fine	179/81	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	173/75	...
Khamgaon Fine	173/75	...
Mulkapur Fine	167/70	...
Khandesh Fine	165/69	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	167/69	...
Burwah Savanad Fine	176/78	...
Broach Fine	210/13	...
Punjab/American	215	...
Punjab/American mix	206	...
Cambodia	...	253
Miraj/Sangli	...	166/71
Coompta Good	...	171
Jinja	327	...
Busoga	332	...
Kampala	334	...
Manza	320	...

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 4.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal—					
U. P. ...	143	139	136	131	
Punjab ...	143	139	136	131	
Rajputana ...	143	139	136	131	
Oomra No. 3 ...	178	175	173	170	...
C.P. No. 1 ...	191	188	186	183	...
C.P. No. 2 ...	184	181	179	176	...
Broach No. 2 ...	209	207	205	203	
Punjab-Ame. ...	215	213	211	209	
Surat ...	271	269	267	...	
Rajpipla ...	271	269	267	...	
Navsari ...	273	271	269	...	

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, April 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	5 days This year.	
Khandesh	325	216,858
Central India	244	159,034
Barsi and Nagar	376	146,145
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	37,952
Berar	715	303,592
Central Provinces	210	76,484
Total Oomras	1,870	940,065
Dholera	1	31,014
N.-W. Provinces	...	7,078
Rajputana	450	32,421
Sind-Punjab	482	134,007
Broach	1,255	199,109
Coompta and Dharwar	142	11,051
Westerns-Northerns	12	4,832
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4	6,396
Persian	...	1,301
American	...	23,316
Egyptian and African	3,502	77,698
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	7,710	1,459,912

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 29th March.

In full-pressed Bales.	3-4-34	This year
Europe	675	263,706
Japan and China	13,469	371,542
Coast Ports	...	9,917
Up-country by Rail	...	72,552
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	...	41,429
Total	14,144	759,146

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, April 4

SAKELS
May 16.01 plus 03
July 16.05 plus 05
November 15.90 plus 03
January 15.90 plus 02
ASHMOUNI
April 11.94 plus 02
October 12.13 plus 03
December 12.19—

COTTON RECEIPTS

Receipts into Bombay 29th March 5,331 bales.
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 1,452,194 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,478,782 bales
Decrease 26,588 bales

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: Liverpool New York May 117 at Cross Rate 5.17 5/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A-May 198/8 Liverpool May 6.10 Rs. 66 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Broach J-A 202 Liverpool July 6.07 Rs. 62 1/4 at Exchange 1/5

Bombay New York: Broach A/May 198/8 New York May 11.99 Rs. 58 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.17 5/8

Broach J-A 202 New York July 12.11 Rs. 58 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.17 5/8

TO FURTHER INDO-AFGHAN TRADE

Govt. Of India Delegation Leaves For Kabul

BOMBAY, April 4.

The Government of India Trade Delegation to Afghanistan leaves Peshawar to-day for Kabul

The delegation, which consists of Official and Trade Delegates of the Indian Government, and is also accompanied by Mr. W. D. M. Clarke, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Bombay, will discuss the present trade situation in Afghanistan, and the prospects for the development of commercial intercourse with that country. Mr. Clarke as primarily concerned with United Kingdom trade, will explore the possibilities on behalf of the manufacturing and trading interests of that country.

India is at present a fairly large supplier of tea and cement, and to a lesser extent, iron and iron goods, and Indian cotton cloths, yarns and threads. United Kingdom suppliers have a wider range, the general bazar trade including a fairly comprehensive selection of textiles, in addition to commodities such as footwear, pharmaceutical preparations, dyes galvanized sheets, etc. There are also considerable purchases on Government account.—A. P.

NO BAIL FOR DR. SIVAPADA

CALCUTTA, April 4.

"With the facts on record and papers produced by the Public Prosecutor, it is surprising that the present petitioner was not arrested long before": Thus observed his worship T. H. Ellis, District Judge, Alipore, in dismissing the bail petition moved on behalf of Doctor Sivapada Bhattacharya, the well-known bacteriologist who was arrested in connection with the Pakur Raj Murder Conspiracy case arising out of the death of Amarendra Pande from plague under suspicious circumstances.

Opposing the bail petition, the Public Prosecutor described Doctor Sivapada as the brain of the conspiracy, he being the man who conceived the idea of securing virulent plague bacilli from the Haffkine Institute of Bombay for killing Amerendra.—United Press.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON VICEROY

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Moulana Shaukat Ali who is still here is arranging a deputation on behalf of the Khilafatists to wait on the Viceroy regarding Palestine troubles.

Attempts are being made to make the deputation more representative in character by inviting the Muslim Conference and the Muslim League to join hands so that the representation may carry more weight.

If a joint deputation is decided on then the deputationists will number about 30, 10 being taken from each of the three premier Muslim bodies. The Muslim Conference has suggested that either the Nawab of Chatari or Syed Murtaza Sahib should lead the deputation.—United Press.

OPEN WAGON SHOP

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, president of the Eastern Bengal Railway Workmens Union, will be waiting in deputation on the Railway Member to-morrow to place before him the need of opening Kanchrapara loco. wagon shops to provide workmen with work to earn half-day wages.—United Press

SPORTS AND DRAMA AT KOLE KALYAN

SANTA CORUZ, April 4
(From A Correspodent)

The 6th Annual Easter Sports of the Bhat Pakady—Kole Kalyan were held on Sunday evening at Masaiwara under the presidentship of Rev. Fr. Peter Pereira. The cycle race, 'dhal' race, cigar lighting race and the tug-of-war between the married and bachelors created great interest.

A drama was then staged by the Bhat Dramatic Club. Songs, duets and farces composed by the Club brought claps and encores from every side. The Marathi play composed by the Club proved an interesting one, as it taught a moral lesson to the parents how to keep their daughters under control from the young age as well as to be very careful in selecting their partners for life.

Rev Father Peter Pereira who presided also at this function congratulated the young actors for their brilliant performance. He hoped that in the near future they would turn out to be the best actors judging from the manner in which each of them had acted his part.

Short Covering In New York Cotton

NARROW TRADING SESSION

Operators Await Washington Developments

DROP IN DOLLAR ON INFLATION TALK

Bombay, April 4.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 4 points with May delivery 11.90c. The opening weakness was the result of foreign selling but the offerings were readily absorbed by short coverin. Firmness of foreign exchange and strength of Wall Street market imparted better tone to the market and prices kept on steadily improving. It is anticipated that the Bankhead Bill will be supported by the House of Representatives and there was utter absence of selling. However it was a narrow trading session and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 9 points and the market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 7 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices improved by 5 points to 12.20c. per lb.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

According to the latest cable advices the production in U. S. A. still continues above sales of cloth and yarns. Unfilled orders on hand are expiring but mills have not reduced their production. In the absence of satisfactory demand for textiles it is believed that stocks of manufactured goods will keep on increasing.

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The situation in Europe continues disappointing. There is no improvement in the demand and mills are curtailing production. In England the demand is slow and on the Continent except Germany, mills position is unfavourable. Thus there are no chances of any increase in consumption of cotton.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Prices closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points and spot cotton prices were raised by 7 points to 12.18c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady on Tuesday after Easter Holidays at rise of one point with May delivery 6.12d. The market was quiet and featureless during the early part of the day, with a scattered business. Later on prices declined on hedge and straddle selling and also on weakness of dollar. New York opening advices were disappointing and the market closed quiet at a loss of 3 points. During the day prices fluctuated within the range of 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 6 points at 6.41d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet in sympathy with weakness of American cotton and closed at a decline of two points. At the close March. May was quoted 4.86, July 4.82 and October delivery 4.84d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures section was quiet but steady with some selling in Sakels while Uppers futures were relatively steady. Sakels futures closed at a decline of three to four points and spot Sakels gained three points at 8.77d. Uppers futures closed unchanged to a rise of one point and spot cotton prices improved 2 points to 6.89d. per lb.

NERVOUS TONE.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their report give the following extract from their Liverpool friend's letter:—

"The tone of the market this week has again been very nervous pending the result of the Bankhead Bill which was passed by the House of Representatives on Monday, thereby causing a wild fluctuating market in New York which I think was counteracted by the strike that prevails in America. I am of the opinion that an amicable settlement will soon be arrived at, and I still think that the market may decline to the extent of 25/35 points, then it would be a purchase, as I feel prices have gone low enough and purchases around about 580 for July would prove profitable. Manchester reports are not by any means cheerful, reports to hand state a very limited business has been put through, buyers taking advantage of the decline and standing hard and fast with their offered price."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 11.99 plus 05 (3 p.m.) lowest 11.90—04 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.12 plus 01 (10-15 a.m.) lowest 6.07—04 (3-55 p.m.)

Messrs Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:

New York: Market affected favourably by Securities; trading narrow.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: General business conditions improving steadily. Retail business expanding. Chances are in favour of ginning control bill. We prefer the buying side.

New York: Market dull on largely local selling. Tone firm reflecting strength foreign exchaegn and firmness stock.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:

America: Sales again below production, unfilled orders beginning to expire but Mill activity little changed, curtailment believed unlikely; England demand continues slow, many Mills extending Easter stoppages; Continental situation unfavourable except Germany.

TRADE OUTLOOK

Bombay, April 4

Messrs. M and B Stern in their report issued to-day state as under:

BOMBAY COTTON

With the improved outlook in the mill labour situation and spinners having recently sold better lines of cloth there is a keener demand for staple styles owing to their cheapness compared with American and Egyptians. Advices from Shanghai indicate that Spinners are likely to buy large lines a little below the market

AMERICAN COTTON

The market was quiet operators awaiting developments from Washington. The further depreciation in the dollar however was sustaining feature and prices advanced slightly.

We continue to recommend purchase in Liverpool round about 6.00d.

SUGAR

Prospects of speedy legislation in America are brighter and should this take place before the end of this month it will facilitate prospects of a settlement at the adjourned World Conference on the basis of the Chadbourne scheme. The consumption figures are more promising and with a larger offtake likely in the near future we consider present prices in London are very attractive.

WHEAT

Mail advices indicate a favorable outlook for the World Conference at Rome this month and likelihood of an agreement over restriction. We recommend purchases in Liverpool

LINSEED OIL

The cheapness of other competing oils has checked any improvement but should the British Government declare the expected import duty of £5 per ton we look for a gradual advance.

SILVER

With the gradual depreciation of the dollar it appears the American Government's next move will be for bimetallism and we consider purchases should be made in New York on setbacks.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 3.

May 1934	11.89+05
July 1934	12.11+08
October 1934	12.26+06
December 1934	12.35+05
January 1935	12.42+07
March 1935	12.52+0
Middling Spot	12.20+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 3.

May 1934	11.97+06
July 1934	12.07+06
October 1934	12.24+07
Middling Spot	12.18+07

New York 10-55 a.m.—

May 1934	11.91
July 1934	12.03
October 1934	12.18

New York Noon Call—

May 1934	11.92
July 1934	12.03
October 1934	12.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 3.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 3.

	11-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price
April 1934		6.08—03
May 1934	6.12	6.08—03
June 1934		6.06—0.
July 1934	6.09	6.05—03
August 1934		6.04—03
September 1934		6.04—03
October 1934		6.03—03
November 1934		6.03—03
December 1934		6.03—03
January 1935		6.03—03
February 1935		6.04—03
March 1935		6.05—03
April 1935		6.05—03
Middling Spot		6.41—06

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

BOMBAY, April 4.

B C RATE
T T D D 1/6
LONDON
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 to 15 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May/June
Banks selling T T 1/6 July/Sept
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May/June
NEW YORK B C RATE
TT 259 1/2
Banks selling T T 257 1/2
Banks buying T T 255 3/4
PARI
Banks selling D D 587
Banks buying D D 597
AMSTERDAM
Banks selling D D 57
JAVA
Banks selling D D 56 3/4
JAPAN
Banks selling T T 76 3/4
Banks buying 60 days 77 1/2
HONGKONG
Banks selling D D 101
SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 96 3/4
CROSS RATE
New York/London 5.17 3/4 3rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 4th instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 4th instant
London/Paris 78.43 3rd instant
London/Belgium 22.15 3rd instant
London/Switzerland 15.98 3rd instant
London/Italy 60.06 3rd instant
London/Berlin 12.99 3rd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 3rd instant
London/New York 5.16 3/4 3rd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.65 1/2 3rd instant
Java/London 7.60 3rd instant
Steady.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Gold £6-15-2 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 20 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 29 1/16 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 46 1/4 3rd instant
London discounts 3 mos 1 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 2 per cent
3 mos 2 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone:—Tight.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 4

T T on London:
Previous closing 1-4 3/16
To-day's opening 1-4 3/16
To-day's closing 1-4 1/8
Tone: Easy.

LONDON METALS.
London, April 3.

	£
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	237-1/2

SEEDS.
London, April 3.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £8-18-9.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, April 3.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India	50-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66 N
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-5/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	81
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-1/4

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 3.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.60
Fine (Good Staple)	4.75
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.90
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.78
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.93
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.08
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.44
Fine	3.54
Superfine	3.64
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.54
Fine	3.64
Superfine	3.74

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 3.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
May 1934	8.55
July 1934	8.55
October 1934	8.35
November 1934	8.36
December 1934	8.31
January 1935	8.29
F. G. F. Spot	8.77

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 3.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 per cent. P. A.	19
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn Power 7 per cent P	
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	45
Consolidated Gas	38
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel. and Tel.	120
Western Union Telg.	53-1/2
Radio Corp	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	36 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	30
E R R	21
Pennsylvania R R	35
Union Pacific R R	128
Great Nortn Pfd	28
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	44
Distillers Seagram	18
Amr. Tobacco B	69
Dupont	97
Bethelehem Steel	43
United States Steel	53
American Smelting	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	28-1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/2
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
International Harvestor	42
General Motors	39-1/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
Atlantic Refinding	31
Socony	16-1/2
Plymouth Oil	15
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	27-3/4
National City Bank	29
Sun Life of Canada	480
National Distillers	29
Celanese Corporation of Am.	38
Remington Rand	12
General Foods	34

Market acting well. Mid. Con. Petroleum and Eaton Axle and String Co. have declared dividend of 25 cents each Ex-dividend on April 10th and May 3rd respectively.

DROP IN DOLLAR

Bombay, April 4

It is anticipated in American business circles that there will be renewal of inflation with a view to raise values and assist the N. R. A.

Dollar cross rate rose 5 points on Tuesday in New York market. Before Easter Holidays Dollar Sterling cross rate was 5.11 7/8 but on Tuesday the rate advanced to 5.17 1/16.

In New York on Monday sterling was quoted at 5.14 and yesterday, it improved further to 5.16 1/8. Later on at the close of markets the cross rate stood at 5.19.

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 3.

Silver.—Market quietly steady

Spot	20
Forward	20-1/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 3.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-15/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 3.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 3.

T. T. London on :—

Berlin	13.00
Amsterdam	7.65
Brussels	22.13
Madrid	36.81
Milan	60.06
Berne	15.98-1/2
Paris	78.37
Prague	124.25
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	5.17 1/16

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 3.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels. April/May sellers 18/3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels. April/May sellers 18/3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, April/May sellers 22/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, April 3.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Apl./May nominal 6/10 1/2.
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7-1/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 4

3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	89	9	6
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	89	19	9
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	103	0	6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	103	1	0
5 p.c. 1945/44 Sett	115	1	0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	115	2	0
TAX FREES			
4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	102	14	0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	114	8	0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109	4	0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B D L	105	6	0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	97	13	0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	103	1	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	100	11	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	108	4	0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107	6	0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107	15	0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103	0	0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	108	0	0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B Cash	105	1	0
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)			
4 p.c. B P T 1974	27	6	0
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	96	8	0
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	117	8	0
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	118	14	0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118	14	0
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	106	0	0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened firm to-day at Rs. 89/11 and after advancing to Rs. 89/12 declined to Rs. 89/8 on long liquidation. Later on the market was steady with a flair support.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 4

Renewed weakness in Dollar Sterling cross rate damped general feeling and under increased long liquidation both gold and silver prices declined to-day in the local market. Shanghai Exchange on London opened unchanged at 1.4 3/16 but closed easy at 1.4 1/8. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 5.19. The general feeling in the local market is uncertain and business has narrowed down.

Ready Silver	54-15-0
April settlement	62-12-0
May settlement	60-14-0
Ready Gold	33-3-6
April settlement	33-3-6
May settlement	33-4-0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 3

Spot Silver 46 1/8 plus 1/8o
May delivery 46.35—20c
July delivery 46.65—20c
Tone: Steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 3
PER 100 LBS.

May 4s. 3 5/8d. —5/8d.
July 4s. 5 3/4d.—5/8d.
October 4s. 7 7/8d.—5/8d.
Tone: Quiet

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 3
PER BUSHEL

May dol 0.85 3/4—1/4
July dol 0.85 3/8—1/8
September dol 0.86 1/4—1/4
Tone: Quiet

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 3

May 12.15—01
July 12.25
Tone: Dull

LINSEED AND WHEAT.
Bombay, April 4.

Linseed May	6	3	6
Teji-Mandi	0	2	9
Linseed September	6	7	9
Teji-Mandi	0	9	3
Wheat May	3	14	0
Teji-Mandi	0	1	9
Wheat September	3	14	0
Teji-Mandi	0	6	3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, April 4.

	Cwts.
Wheat	24,794
Linseed	51,730
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	915
Gingellyseed	2,899
Poppyseed	471
Groundnuts	26,425
Castorseed	36,596
Rice	40,767
Myrabollams	7,192
Cottonseed	11,316
Gram	3,628
Joowar	10,090
Barley	1,100
Bajree	1,434
	Tons.
Coal	4,487
	Bales.
Khandesh	325
Central India	244
Barsi-Nugger	376
Berar	715
Central Provinces	210
Dhollera	1
Rajputana	450
Sind-Punjab	482
Broach	1,255
Compta-Dharwar	142
Western-Northerns	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4
Egyptians	369
East Africans	3,133
Total Cotton	7,718

LINSEED.
London, April 3.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton April/May sellers £10-16-3.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton April/May sellers £9-10-0.
Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, April/May sellers £10-18-9.

LINSEED OILS.
London, April 3.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., April sellers £17/7-1/2
Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/1-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York April 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10.5/16

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Professional Operators Unload

NATURAL REACTION AFTER STRONG OPENING

Bombay, April 4.

The firm undertone displayed by the Stock Exchange yesterday was again witnessed to-day at the opening. The market opened firm with an active outside buying and prices were about Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher as compared with last closing.

LONG LIQUIDATION

The demand was easily satisfied by professional bull operators who thought it safe to unload with a view to replace on declines. Bombay Burma shares were firm at the opening at Rs. 447-8 while Tata Steel ordinary shares also rose to Rs. 58.

Later on the market ruled dull and with a general wave of profit-taking prices kept on sagging. Burmas came down to Rs. 438 while Tata Steel ordinary shares eased off to Rs. 57. To-day's decline was a natural reaction as rapid upshots often result in big declines.

LOW LEVELS TO ATTRACT BUYERS

Thus the action of the market was highly technical and any important decline from the present level is likely to attract new buyers. The undertone of the market was firm except Cement shares. The market is top-heavy in Cement shares and naturally an unwilling market cannot absorb free offerings. As a result of this situation Indian Cement shares weakened.

OPTIMISTIC FEELING

Government securities were again active to-day and although prices do not show any big improvement, trading was very brisk with a sustained enquiry. On the whole bisiness is expounding and there exists an optimistic feeling.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, April 4.

	Rs.	as
100 Ahm. Advance	280	
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	751/4	
250 Bradbury	60	0
100 Century	223/12	
100 Central India	250	
100 Colaba	74	6
100 Gokak	128	12
100 Crescent	7/4	
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	401	4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100 Elphinstone	0	12
100 Finlay	75	0
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
1000 Hindustan	1625	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Indore	118/12	
100 Khatau	49	12
100 Kohinoor	130	
250 Laxmi	715	
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	441	4
250 Model	44	8
50 Mysore	90	0
200 New Great	123/12	
100 Oshiahshahi	N60	0
100 Phonix	268	12
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2810	0
50 Simplex	76	14
100 Swadesni	179/6	
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9	14
500 Vishnu	1406	4
1,000 Western	750	
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	88	8
25-50 Central	24	4
500 Imperial	1282	8
125-500 Imp. Contry.	320	0
50-1000 India	105	4
5 Union	4	9
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi	28	7
70 Gwalior	98	0
250 Indian	373	12
40 Katni Def.	1,222	8
10 Katni Ord.	320	0
75 Okha	161	4
10 Punjab	17	14
100 Shahbad	322	8
70 United	84	0
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	10	8
15-75 New India	29	8
200 Oriental	3810	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	0
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Olc	140	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1398	12
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	142	8
100 Bombay Suburban	130	0
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	202	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, April 4

Bombay Dyeing 757 58 751
Century 222 26 21 223
Central India 260 250
Colaba 73 74
Kohinoor 130 28 130
New Great 126 123
Simplex 76/14
Swadeshi 186 179
Bundi 28/6 10 28/7
I Cement 186 75 72 80 173
T Steel Defd 211 213/2 209/8
T Steel Ord 57/14 58 57 56/14
B Steam 275 78 78/10 276
B Burma 437 46 47 42 437
Tata Hydro 144 143
Andhra 1405 8 1398
Tram ord 142
Tata Power 1112 8 996 998/2

100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	143	12
1000 Tata Power	998	2
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahm. Prentej	792	8
100 C. Province	80/8	
100 Dhon. Baramati	85	0
100 Gujarat	57	4
100 Mandra Bhon.	79	8
100 Pachora Jamner	78	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83	12
500 Tapti Valley	730	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	16	0
30 Tata Steel Def.	209	6
75 Tata Steel Ord	56	14
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	195	0
50 Belapur Sugar	191	0
100 Bombay Steam	276/4	
125 Bombay Burma	437	8
50 Bombay Burma Contry	145	
8sh. Br. B Petrol	2	9
50 Bombay Telephone	87/8	
100 Ind. Bleaching	128	2
100 Indian Radio Def.	541	4
100 Indian Radio Ord.	476	14
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9/6	
30 Tata Construction	64	8
25 Tata Oil	17	14
PREF. SHARES.		
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1226	4
6 per cent. Bom. Steam N	270	0
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	79	8
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	472	8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123	12
7 per cent Katni 2nd (TF)	137	8
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14	0
7 per cent Tata Hydro	124	6
7 1/2 per cent Tata Power	1260	0
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	166	14
7-1/2 per cent. Tata Steel 2nd (b)	124	12
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17	4
7 per cent Vishnu	635	0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 3

July 1.56—03
September 1.60—03
December 1.66—02
January 1.67—02
Tone: Quiet but steady

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 4

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs 24/2; Highest Rs. 24/5; Lowest Rs. 24/1; Closing Rs. 24/4/1

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/3; Highest Rs. 25/6; Lowest Rs. 25/2; Closing Rs. 25/5/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening 20/7; Highest Rs. 20/8/6; Closing Rs. 20/8.

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 21/9/6: Highest Rs. 21/11; Lowest Rs. 26/8; Closing Rs. 21/1.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, April 4.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 210 per ton
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 57 per ton lbs. Rs. 15/8 per case
Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 3

Broach A-May opening 197 1/4; highest 198 1/2; lowest 197 1/4; close 198
Broach J/Aug opening 201 3/4; highest 201 3/4, lowest 201 1/4; close 201 1/2
Oomra May opening 171; highest 172 1/4; lowest 171; close 171 1/2
Oomra July opening 174; highest 174 1/4; lowest 174; close 173
Bengal May opening 133; highest 133 3/4; lowest 133 close 133 3/4
Bengal July opening 136; highest 136 3/4; lowest 136; close 135 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 4.

	1933-34	1932-33
F.F. Bales		
Receipts to date 3-4-34	5808000	7559000
Receipts Yesterday 3-4-34	11000	16000
Exports to date 3-4-34	6150000	6151000
Stock at Ports 2-4-34	3148000	4401000
Stock interior Towns		
2-4-34	1645000	1674000
Stock Liverpool 2-4-34	1041000	859000
Visible Supply 2-4-34	7302000	8860000
Quantity in Sight 2-4-34	10624000	11349000
Quantity out of Sight 2-4-34	9875000	9238000

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J11

The Bombay Chronicle

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J12

BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1934

Select Committee To Lancashire's Rescue

MODY PROTESTS AGAINST OUT-DOING HIS OWN PACT

Proposals Affect Protection To Indian Industry

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Cotton Textile Protection Bill was presented to-day.

The following minute of dissent signed, among others, by Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. F. E. James, Mr. S. C. Sen and Mr. N. S. Dhudoria was appended:—

"We regret we are unable to subscribe to the report of the Select Committee in respect of the duties on cotton yarns and art silk piece-goods.

PROTECTION IS LESS.

"Taking cotton yarns first, as the proposals now stand, the protection afforded to the textile industry will actually be less than that which it has enjoyed since 1927. In that year, a specific duty of 1¼ annas per pound was in force on all yarns. If the same measure of protection were to be maintained,—and our contention is from the point of view of price at any rate, the competition has become even more severe than formerly—a much higher scale of duty is called for, taking into consideration the increase in costs caused by import duties levied in 1931 on machinery, appliances and long staple cotton which has to be imported for spinning finer counts. The Bill seeks, instead, to do away with the specific duty altogether on the finer counts.

DUTY ON BRITISH YARNS.

According to the Indo-Lancashire Agreement the specific duties on yarns from the United Kingdom would be 1½ annas per pound on all counts above 50s, 'ad valoram' duty of 5 per cent on all counts above 50s reduces it in effect 3/4 annas per pound at today's prices, and if the tariffs on the various articles enumerated above are taken into consideration, the effective duty is ¼ anna per pound. We, therefore, propose that the duty in respect of all yarn's from the United Kingdom, should be 5 per cent or 1¼ annas per pound whichever is higher.

NON-BRITISH YARNS.

"In respect of non-British yarns, the Bill proposes a duty of 6¼ per cent or 1 7/8 annas per pound on counts 50s. and under and 6¼ per cent with no specific duty on counts above 50s. At to-day's prices, these proposals, if adopted, must involve the Spinning Mills inconsiderable losses. To reduce these losses, our proposals in the Select Committee were (a) on counts 50s and under a duty of 6¼ per cent or 2½ annas per pound whichever is higher and (b) on counts above 50s 6¼ per cent or 1 7/8 annas per pound, whichever is higher, considering the large quantities of India mill-made yarns involved, this increase could not possibly hurt the handloom weaver.

As to the reasonableness of these suggestions we desire to draw attention to an important factor which has recently emerged from the proposed reduction of working hours in factories from 60 to 54 per week which will materially affect the cost of production and competitive capacity of the industry.

The proposals embodied in the Bill with regard to art silk piecegood are also very unsatisfactory.

In this connection, regard must be had to the enormous expansion of the Rayon Industry which is taking place there year after year.

In arriving at the conclusion embodied in this minute, we have not been unmindful of the various conflicting interests affected by the tariffs which are contemplated. Our proposals make for a reasonable measure of protection to the textile industry without involving any unfairness to the handloom and other interests, and we trust they will receive adequate consideration.—United Press.

MRS. KHATUN INTERVIEWED

Muslim Woman Commissioner Of Jessore Municipality

SAYS HER SUCCESS WAS DUE TO JOINT ELECTORATES

JESSORE, (By Mail.)

"I should like that through your paper, the female public may realise their true position in society."—said Mrs. Abdus Salam (Ameena Khatun) who was recently elected a commissioner of the Jessore Municipality, in the course of an interview to a representative of "Forward."

She deeply appreciated the congratulatory paragraph that appeared in "Forward" in connection with her signal success in the election. "I was exceedingly glad to receive your congratulations". She remarked modestly.

Though mostly educated at home Mrs. Abdus Salam holds advaced political views. She is an ardent advocate of Joint Electorate. Referring to her success in the last election she said "My humble opinion is that the success in this election is due to joint electorate system which I strongly advocate. I cherish in my heart of hearts that females all over the country should come forward in the fight along with their brothers for the emancipation of our dear Motherland."

Mrs Ameena Khatun was born at Khulna in the year 1914 B. S. While she was a student of the Khulna Girls' H. E School her father Maulvi Wazir Ali, a leading lawyer of the town, died. At the early age of 13 her educational career abruptly came to a close by her marriage with Mr. Abdus Salam, B. L.,—the present vice-chairman of the Jessore Municipality. In her new home, she got quite a fine study ready for her and she utilised it profitably.

The study of history and social literature and the experience she gathered from her extensive tounrs in different provinces prompted her to take up the cause of female emancipation, specially amongst the Moslem community. She has been a member of the Nari Samity of Jessore for the last five years.

To her thne present election is only a pre-option; a means to teach her sisters that the age of remaining is seclusion has passed and that the time of regeneration has come.

NO TROUBLE IN ANDAMANS JAIL

Sir H. Haig Denies Prisoners' Privileges Were Withdrawn

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Before discussion on the Match Excise Bill was resumed to-day in the Legislative Assembly, Sir Harry Haig, the Home Member, replying to the string of questions regarding the Andamans Cellular Jail informed Mr. Satyen Mitra that there has been no trouble since the close of hunger strike last year and also that the report of withdrawing the privilege of communication with relatives last December was untrue. He was however aware that there has been considerable delay in delivery of letters written by the prisoners and matter has been taken up by the Local Government.

Sir Harry Haig denied that Doctors Narayan Roy, Bhupal Bose, Sunil Chaterjee were kept segregated from other prisoners nor was he aware of any such proposal. Class C prisoners were supplied with necessary materials for writing letters and permitted to purchase other writing materials, tooth paste, etc., at their own expense.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS

Sir Harry Haig further informed Mr. Satyen Mitra that the general condition of health of the prisoners was good. When Mr. Sloan, Deputy Secretary Home Department visited Port Blair, one prisoner was suffering from tuberculosis and he has since been returned to Bengal. None of the other prisoners are suffering from any serious disease. There is a well equipped hospital in Cellular Jail which can accommodate 50 beds. Bidhusen was sent to Bengal on February 21 because he was suffering from tuberculosis and Satya, Bose and Profulla Majumdar were sent on December 20 last year on medical grounds.

Sir Harry further informed that since 1932, 169 terrorist convicts transferred to Andamans and civil disobedience prisoners sent there as prisoners made certain representations to Mr. Sloan which were receiving consideration.—United Press.

BURNING OF MOSQUES DENIED

Mahasabha Secretary On Question Of Cow Sacrifice

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 3.

The Hindu point of view denying the burning of any Muslim house or mosque and killing of any Muslim, is contained in a report, which Mr. Ganpatrai, the Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha has submitted to the President of the Communal Riot Enquiry Committee at Ajodhya.

Mr. Ganpatrai in tracing the history of communal relations between the two communities says that the Muslims did not have the right of sacrificing a cow in Ajodhya or in the surrounding villages. The Government, after several enquiries, held that the Muslims had no right to slaughter the cow in those villages. Mr. Ganpatrai proceeds:—

Magistrate's Order.

"On the 1st of March this year, Mr. Milner White, the Distt. Magistrate, prohibited the slaughter and sale of beef from 23rd to 30th of March, within the Municipal area of Ajodhya, but allowed slaughter at Jalpanala, outside the Municipal limits, and imposed certain restrictions regarding the removal of beef. Subsequently, the Hindus filed an application that since Muslims were bent upon doing cow-slaughter at Shahjahanpur, steps should be taken to stop it. The authorities bound down eight Hindus and eight Muslims. The Hindus furnished securities, but the Muslims who refused were jailed. Thereupon Government appointed a Muslim Tahsildar to investigate whether the Muslims had any right to slaughted at Shahjahanpur. The Tahsildar reported that they had no right.

"On the 27th of March, the Distt. Magistrate finally passed an order assuring that no cow-slaughter would take place this year, and all was quiet, until 1 p.m. On 27th March, which was the second day of "Id" after the cow-slaughter, the Hindus came to know that the Distt. Magistrate had not only sanctioned cow-slaughter, but he had also released the eight Muslims, who refused to furnish the security. Crowds of Muslims came out of the place of sacrifice in a jubilant mood of victory, and came to clash with the Hindus.

"The clash was stopped by the authorities within an hour and the Hindus received injuries in self-defence, and the Moslems of Shahjehanpur burnt a heap of unthrashed grain belonging to the Hindus of the village.

Hindus Arrested.

"Section 144 is still in force. The police have made several arrests of the Hindus, but the charges under which their arrests have been effected are not yet known.

"A Hindu Defence Committee with Pandit Shri Ram Misra, Advocate, as its General Secretary, has been organised on the 1st of April. They waited upon the Superintendent of Police, Fyzabad, and the Commissioner, and laid before them their grievances."

Jinnah Advises Muslims To Be Prepared

Community Is Not Sufficiently Organised And Is In No-Man's Land

NEW DELHI, April 3.

A declaration that from the very first he was never directly or indirectly in favour of an All-India Federation was made by Mr. Jinnah addressing a large gathering of Mussalmans in Delhi under the auspices of the Muslim Youth League.

Mr. Jinnah advised Muslim youths to "work hard and study and keep in touch with political events and movements." He asked them to be ready to play their part in the national development of the country. "Train the backward Mussalmans and those who are not blessed with the gift of university education" he said. "Begin with a modest programme. You will have enough stirring things in life."

"India is passing through a very rapid development of events and it is the youth who will have to bear the burden of what is happening to-day. India is politically young. India is on the path of renaissance and is pulsating more and more with life. Muslims and specially Muslim youths have to play a very big part." Muslims, he said, occupied a very powerful position in the country and the progress of the country depended as much upon them as on the other communities.

The future constitution of India was passing through various stages. There was the scheme of reforms contained in the White Paper. At the meeting of the Council of the Muslim League they had examined the various problems.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah referred to an editorial in a local English daily, in which it was stated that he favoured the All-India Federation at the first Round Table Conference. He said that it was absolutely incorrect; for from the very first, he was never directly or indirectly in favour of federation. In this connection Mr. Jinnah said that while he wanted the press to be independent and free, he quarrelled with it when facts were misstated.

PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE.

Addressing the young men Mr. Jinnah continued "The students of to-day are the leaders of tomorrow. Muslims should prepare themselves. Individual opinion does not count. If they want themselves to be heard they should have the voice of the people behind them. The Muslim community is not sufficiently organised, trained and equipped and is more or less in no man's land. Make it your own land and allow no trespass. Think well before selecting your leader, and when you have selected him follow him. But in case you find his policy detrimental to your interests throw him out."

Mr. Jinnan concluded "I am not in favour of a stirring programme for youths. Begin with a modest programme and you will have enough stirring things in life."

Mr. Asaf Ali, who presided over the meeting, said that Mr. Jinnah's personality was unique, not only among Muslims, but also among Indian leaders, for in his whole life, no trace of selfishness could be found.—A. P.

BURMA'S NEW MINISTERS

Leaders Of Anti-Separationist And People's Parties Chosen

RANGOON, April 4.

The "United Press" definitely understands that Mr. U. Ba Pe, leader of the People's Party and Dr. Ba Maw, leader of the Anti-Separationist Party, have been appointed Ministers in place of Sir J. Maung Gyi and U. Kyaw Din.

The Government announcement is shortly expected.—United Press.

DON'T BE IDLE AND BEG

Repair Houses Without Waiting For Help

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO BHAGALPURIS

BHAGALPUR, April 3.

Mahatma Gandhi addressing a meeting this morning said: "For several days past, I have been touring the 'quake-affected areas of Bihar, and the scene witnessed there is horrible.

"The Relief Committee is cooperating with the Government. The needy should be helped. Do not be idle, and do not be beggars. There should be no postponement of repairing of houses and clearing of sand in expectation of help.

"Purify yourselves of the sin of untouchability", added the Mahatma.

A purse was presented to Gandhiji by the citizens after which he left for Monghyr.—United Press.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN MYSORE

Sir M. Usman's Assurance Of Sympathetic Attention

MADRAS, April 3.

"I can assure you that as long as I have anything to do with European education, your interest will receive my sympathetic attention," said Sir Mohnomed Usman, Governor-Designate of Madras, presiding over St. Mary's European High School at its 95th anniversary celebration this evening.

Sir Mohamad Usman, who distributed the prizes to the best students, in the course of his remarks, said that it was the intention of the Government and of the leaders of the European and Anglo-Indian community that members thereof should play an important part in the future constitution of the country. The leaders of the community must see all facilities were being given so that the Anglo Indians were well educated.

They must also come face to face with those who shape the educational policy in the interest of the community's education.—United Press.

SEARCH FOR REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The Cuttak-Utkal Hindi Prachar office was searched to-day in connection with alleged activities of furtherance of revoluntionary movement in certain parts of Orissa.

No arrest was made and nothing incriminating was found.—United Press.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Members Of Indian Delegation

NEW DELHI, April 4.

The following communque has been issued:—

The Indian delegation to the 18th session of the International Labour Conference, which opens at Geneva on June 4, will be composed as follows:—

GOVERNMENT DELEGATES:—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, the High Commissioner for India in London and Mr. A. G. Clow, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour.

ADVISERS TO THE GOVERNMENT DELEGATES:—Mr. A. Dibdin of the India Office, London and Mrs. Subbarayan, Madras.

EMPLOYER'S DELEGATE:—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, the Vice-President, of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.

WORKERS' DELEGATE:—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the National Trades Union Federation and All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mr. Dibdin will also act as secretary to the delegation.—A. P.

BIRLA UNABLE TO PROCEED TO PATNA

PATNA, April 4.

Mr. G. D. Birla has wired to Mahatma Gandhi's secretary that due to ill-sposition he is not coming to Patna to preside over the Provincial Anti-Untouchability Board Meeting tomorrow.—United Press.

SURAT'S QUOTA TO BIHAR

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 2.

The Surat Earthquake relief committee has to-day sent a further sum of Rs. 1,000/ to the Bihar Central Relief Committee. This makes the committee's total remittances as Rs. 31,000/. The committee has till now collected in cash Rs. 31,392/11/6½. This amount includes a sum of Rs. 1,000/ paid by the local grain merchants' association from the amount of Rs 2,001 promised by them.

MILLOWNER WELCOMES DELHI DECISION

JUBBULPORE, April 4.

A deputation of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners and Workers, consisting of Messrs. Seth Chimanlal Parekh Shakher Lall Balubhai and Gobardhan Phai Patel, Millowners, and Gulzarilal Nanda and Khandu Bhai Desai on behalf of the Workers left this afternonn for Patna to meet Gandhiji in connection with the Ahmedabad wages dispute.

Sheth Chimanlal interviewed by the "United Press" supported the decision of the Delhi Leaders' Conference and advocated council entry as beneficial in the country's interest.—United Press.

CARGO STEAMER RUNS AGROUND

RANGOON, April 4.

The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's cargo launch "Htaukkyan", which left for Bassein with 2 cargo barges ran aground near Patlu village on Twente Canal.

The cargo which was mainly rice bags was transhipped later.—United Press.

CINEMA OWNERS ASK FOR COMPENSATION

Open Letter To Ahmedabad Municipal President

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

The owners of the leading Cinemas of Ahmedabad who, for the last many days, have been requesting the president of the Ahmedabad City Municipality to reseind the order passed by him making it compulsory on them to keep the cinemas closed and who believe that the president has been abusing the special powers conferred on him by the Bombay Government, have addressed an open letter to him requesting him to arrange for the opening of the cinemas by with drawing the ban.

The cinema owners complain that they have been put to enormous loss by "the one-sided and partial policy of the president" and they now request the municipality to compensate them or the losses sustained by them.—United Press.

The Retiring Improvement Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation (1933-34) Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, the Chairman is seen in the centre.

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